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The Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.	
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th	June
M. I. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th	"
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th	"
M. I. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th	"
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th	July
M. I. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th	"
* CALEDONIA	7536	E. H. Gordon	18th	"
M. I. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th	"
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st	Aug
M. I. CALEDONIA	7536	E. H. Gordon	8th	"
* ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	15th	"
M. I. MASSILIA	5911	G. W. Crekman	22nd	"
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th	"
M. I. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th	Sept
* ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	12th	"
M. I. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th	"
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th	"

The Steamers marked M. I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 375,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	19th June 19 3
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BAQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

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Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
TONKIN	6,361	Schmitz	27th Aug. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will be found in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
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MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—22, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG—7, Tyne Buildings, Market Street, S.A.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

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CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

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PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about MONDAY, 15th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1903.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain F. L. Pyne, 3,851 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 9th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nowsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

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HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

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The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
NUBIA	T. G. Knox	11th June.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	18th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	30th June.
ARABIA	George Read	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

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THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

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PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

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which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

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WE HAVE STARTED AGAIN.
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a
STERLING CHAIN,
A Pretty Design,
Re. 1-8,
OR A
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-9,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
First Time in India,
Rs. 2,
OR AN
ENGLISH ROUND TIME-PIECE,
An elegant and correct-time keeper.
Rs. 3-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE)
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None equal to these in the Market,
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These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

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		Rs
1 Prize Cash		2,000
1 Do.		500
6 Prizes	Rs. 150 each	900
3 Do.	" 75 "	225
2 Do.	" 50 "	100
25 Do.	" 25 "	625
10 Do.	" 20 "	200
50 Do.	" 15 "	750
50 Do.	" 10 "	500
50 Do.	" 5 "	250
100 Do.	" 4 "	400
100 Do.	" 3 "	300
125 Do.	" 2 "	250
523 Prizes	Total	7,000

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And NOT against Money Order.

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according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

TOWN HALL

MONDAY, JUNE 8TH, AT 6 P.M.

FELIX STERNBERG,

THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,

Kindly assisted by Mr. BERNARD TRIGGS.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., 40, Medows Street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, short delivery, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or received from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED as AGENTS from the 1st JUNE, 1903, by Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co. of Calcutta, for the SALE of their COALS in Bombay.

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Bombay, 29th May, 1903.

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Application in writing, stating nationality, age, particulars of training and experience, accompanied by copies of certificates, (which will not be returned) will be received up to the 15th June 1903.

Applicants in the employment of Railways must obtain permission before applying.

C. E. VINING,
Traffic Superintendent.

Sealdah, 14th May, 1903.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1903.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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4. No coupon must be detached by the Holder; any Coupon so detached will not be recognised but the full ordinary fare for the journey, namely, Rs. 7-7 will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these rules will render the coupons null and void.

The coupons will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any coupons unused between the date of issue and the 30th November 1903, or if lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the coupons and they can be used for reserving accommodation, but no allowance is given beforehand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the train at any Station on the journey but must give up the coupon at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1903, at 3 p.m. for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government Resolution—Appointing Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Porter, R. E., to be a member of the Corporation, vice Major R. E. Money-Shewan, R. E., resigned.

2. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding his notification declaring Mr. Nanabhai Naserwanji Saher, Barrister-at-Law, to have been elected a Councillor, vice Mr. K. M. Shroff, deceased.

3. Letter from Mr. E. H. Aitken—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

4. Letter from Mr. H.G. Gell—Requesting leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings for three months.

5. Letter from Mr. Jehangir Jehangir Khambatta—Requesting leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings till the end of the current year.

6. Letter from Mrs. Dhunbai K. M. Shroff—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband, Mr. K. M. Shroff.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—

7. (a) Granting privilege leave for one month and a half to Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, (b) Appointing Mr. C. J. Pissani, Office Manager, Municipal Secretary's Office, to act as Municipal Secretary during Mr. Wadia's absence, (c) Recording a letter from messrs. M. N. Wadia and H. P. Masani, reporting that they have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Municipal Secretary.

8. Recommending sanction to payments being made (1) on account of the unexpended grants for the year 1901-02 and previous years payable out of current revenue; (2) on account of unexpended grants for Loan Works for the year 1902-03 and previous years; and (3) on account of unexpended balances of transfers of budget grants sanctioned during 1902-3.

9. recommending approval to the sale made to Mr. Pershotam Sundarji of the right of growing and removing grass from the side drain at Chinchpokli Station being cancelled.

10. Recommending approval to the acquisition of 4 additional square yards of Mr. Pranjivandas Dulabdas's ground at Cavel.

11. Forwarding for information a letter from the Commissioner regarding an excess of Rs. 43-10-10 in the estimated cost of acquiring a plot of land at Stable street, Kamathipura.

12. Recommending sanction to a portion, viz., Rs. 1,191-8-0, of the extra cost of constructing six iron tank wagons being met from the unappropriated balance remaining out of the original grant.

13. Recommending sanction to an adjustment of Rs. 1,753-12-10, being the amount of liabilities incurred by the Municipality in connection with the proposed Nusserwanji Manockji Petit Public Hall.

14. Forwarding for information their Resolution sanctioning the employment of a Maistri on Rs. 40 per mensem instead of a Sub Inspector on Rs. 30, in connection with the work of constructing additional filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

15. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,717 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of providing 30 ventilating pipes over the roof of the Settling Tank at the Malabar Hill Reservoir and of painting the roof white.

16. Recommending that a letter from Mr. I. Peters, late Sub-Inspector in the Health Department, regarding the grant of a pension or gratuity to him, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

17. Recommending that in reply to his petition regarding his ejectment from shop No. 9 and stalls Nos. 183 and 186, Arthur Crawford Markets, Mr. Mahomed Haji Sakoor be informed that the matter is not one for the Corporation's interference.

18. Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 3,020 to meet an excess in the Establishment Grant for the Revenue and Refund Audit Office.

19. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 122-6 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet an excess in the cost of cleaning a well in the rear of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

20. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,2.0 to meet the cost of providing 50 additional benches in the Victoria Gardens.

21. Recommending sanction to the construction of Municipal Quarters for the B Ward Halalkhores at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,14,000.

22. Letters from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust,—(a) Stating that arrangements will be made to supply regularly 75 copies of excerpts from the proceedings of the meetings of the Board free of charge (b) Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting held on the 5th May 1903.

23. (a) Letter from Mr. A. Thomson, Municipal Auditor—Applying for three months leave. (b) and (c) Memoranda from the Commissioner—Forwarding the Chief Accountant's Report and the Municipal Solicitors' opinion on the subject.

24. Notice of motion from Mr. K. N. Wadia—For obtaining a report as to whether the substitution of Gujarathi bullocks for Deccani and other bullocks would not be advantageous to the Municipality.

Letters from the Commissioner :—

25. Proposing names for five new roads in the Nagpada District.

26. Proposing names for five new roads in the Chowpati Estate.

27. Requesting sanction to the widening of Bhandari Street to a width of 30 feet and to an alteration in the lines laid down for Kumbharwada.

28. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the rent of Grant House.

29. Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the City of Bombay Improvement Trust's Scheme for a new street in continuation of Sankli Street.

Government Letters :—

30. Replying to the Corporation's representation for assistance from Government in aid of plague expenditure.

31. Withdrawing their offer to transfer the management of vaccination in Bombay City to the Municipality.

32. Replying to the Corporation's letter regarding the appointment of Mr. C. P. R. Young as President of the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under the City of Bombay Improvement Act.

33. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding a letter from the Educational Inspector, C. D. on the subject of the Trust Deed to be executed in respect of the Lord Harris Memorial School.

Letters from the Commissioner :—

34. Reporting as to the measures necessary for the disposal of cutchra deposited at different places in the City.

35. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties for the quarter ending 31st March 1903.

36. Forwarding a Return of Cycles taxed for the quarter ended 31st March 1903.

37. Stating that in his opinion it is unnecessary to paint cast-iron pipes.

38. Forwarding a Report from the Executive Engineer on the experimental treatment of a portion of the Esplanade Road with crude Petroleum.

39. Forwarding a certified copy of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bidruddin Tyebji's Judgment in the case of Vithaldas Dharamdas and others versus the Municipal Commissioner.

40. Notice of Motion from Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad—For placing on record that the Corporation do not consider that the Plague Committee and the Special Plague Department worked on behalf of the Corporation.

Government Letters :—

41. Explaining the reason why there was an heavy expenditure on account of the clothing charges for the Police for the year 1901-1902.

42. Forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of provision of accommodation for public primary schools in the City of Bombay.

Letters from the Commissioner :—

43. Requesting sanction to Mr. Cowasji B. Cama being allowed to construct an overbridge across the 48" Tansa Main passing through his land on certain conditions.

44. Recommending that Mr. M. S. Bharucha, late Assistant Engineer, be granted a gratuity of Rs. 6,000.

45. Forwarding a correspondence on the question of the removal of the 32" Vehar Main from the G. I. P. Railway limits.

46. Forwarding a Report from the Executive Health Officer on the new scheme of births and deaths registration.

47. Forwarding a correspondence regarding the scheme for the sewerage of Sub-District No. 1 of the Malabar Hill District and recommending that the condition proposed by Government, in regard to the closing or alteration of the outfall, if necessary, may be accepted.

48. Reporting approval to the purchase of Mrs. E. M. Cleveland's land at Worli together with the Bandar rights attached thereto.

49. Forwarding the Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1903.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary :—

50. Reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from 29th April to 3rd June 1903.

51. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation since 1st April 1856 calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not yet been received.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation :—

52. Regarding the widening of certain streets.

53. Regarding the advisability or otherwise of supplying water to districts outside the local limits of the City.

54. Regarding the condition and working of the drainage system of the City.

55. Regarding the drainage and water-supply of the Agripada District.

56. Regarding the improvement of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

57. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning Bombay Improvement Trust's scheme for a new road extending from Hornby Road to Pallan Road along the southern boundary of the Crawford Market.

57. (b) Report of the Committee of the Corporation—Regarding the City Improvement Trust's Scheme abovementioned.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation :—

58. Regarding the proposed arrangement of bridges in connection with the Bombay Improvement Trust Scheme No. III.

59. Regarding a representation to be made to the Bombay Improvement Trust for the improvement of insanitary areas in A Ward.

60. Regarding the filling in of tanks and their conversion into recreation grounds.

61. Regarding the quantity of water actually brought into the City, the amount of waste occurring through leakage, &c., &c.

62. Regarding the high rate of infant mortality in the City.

63. Regarding measures for remedying the nuisance created by the discharge of sewage at the Love Grove Outfall.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

64. Mr. Jaffarbhai Rahimtoola—For obtaining from the Assessor elected by the Corporation on the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under the Bombay Improvement Trust Act, information as to the prices paid for properties acquired by the Trust and the principles on which the decisions given by the Tribunal; and as to amendments in the Act or changes in the constitution or procedure of the Tribunal.

65. From Mr. N. N. Katrak—For appointing Mr. G. Lund an additional member of a Committee for reporting on the quantity of water actually brought into the City, the amount of waste occurring through leakage, &c., &c.

66. From Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of erecting one or more improved retiring conveniences in Bombay, and as to the initial cost and annual expenditure.

67. From Mr. Nadirshaw H.E. Sukhia—For expressing opinion that the existing vent-pipes erected in accordance with Rule 13 of the House Connection Rules, should be removed.

68. From Mr. N. N. Katrak—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether there are any arrangements at the Malabar Hill and Bhaadarwada Reservoirs for separately storing filtered and unfiltered water; if not, as to the approximate cost of making the necessary arrangements.

69. From Mr. K. E. Dadachanji—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the joint of a water pipe passing through a Municipal drain in Kamathipura Bazar Road and requesting him to take necessary precautions if there is any danger of the pollution of the water-supply.

70. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing satisfaction for the manner in which the Commissioner finally dealt with the question of filling up a well belonging to Mr. B. L. Kazanlis at Kolbhat Lane.

71. From Mr. Jehangir J. Curseljee—For obtaining information from the Commissioner as to the cause of the recent collapse of the "Sitaram Building", as to the materials used, the parties responsible for the disaster, as to the number of houses that have collapsed during the last ten years, and as to remedial measures.

By Order of the President.

R. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 5th June, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCKLE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

ORDERS FOR HORSES to be seen in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Drawn and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rhe

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Manager.

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For 3 Months	4
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„ 12 Months	5 „
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Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

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FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blotches, Blackheads, Ringworm, Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. In Cases Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex the Proprietors solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—" I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a terrible pain in the head through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not had the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—" I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business. I am now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—" BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered by unprincipled Vendors. The word " Lincoln " and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England, are engraved on the Government Stamp, and " Clarke's Wonderful Blood Mixture " shows in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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NOW ON SHOW.

BANKER & Co.,

HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.

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OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
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HIGH CLASS AND GENUINE

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

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YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

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BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has like the famed philosopher's stone been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and for beyond the mere power of such confidence have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave not taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietory, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser* KIMBERLEY

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IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Securities—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 92½ 5/8 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 98¾ 1/4 = — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 1/2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 85 13/16 = + 1/16

Silver—
Spot in London ..... 24 5/16 = — 3/16
2 months hence ..... 24 1/8 = — 3/16
Spot in New York ..... 52 7/8 = — 3/8

Exchanges—
Bank cheques ..... 25/8 = unchanged
Hertz ..... 25/5 1/2 = — 1/4
New York Demand ..... 4.88 = — 1/4

Discounts—
Bank of England ..... 3 1/2 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1/8 pr ct = — 1/8
4 do do ..... 2 1/8 pr ct = — 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1/8 pr ct = — 2/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1/8 pr ct = — 1/2

Interest—
One to-day loans ..... 3 pr ct = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 3 pr ct = + 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 3,10,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 6,00,000 on Bombay, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 2,00,000 on Mad as, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Extra Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 3,00,000 on Madras at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 3-4 June-July Delt.

ARRIVALS.—Steamers Ranenthaler Australia, Strathgyle, and clan Buchanan.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 4,000. Spot 6·44 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 3,000 and Arrivals closed steady.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·11	5·11	5·07	5·01
+1	+1	..	—1

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·24	5·14	5·11	5·10
—1	do. —1	—1	—1

Feb.-Mar
5·11
—1

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 bales.
Do. last year	3,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	..
Do. do. Continent	..
Mid-Uplands	11·50 unchanged
Futures, month of July	11·24 + 5
Do. do. December	9·44 + 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 11/16 unchanged
Futures, month of August	10·31 + 6
Do. do. November	8·3 unchanged
Tone at close	quiet.

Agricultural Bureau Monthly report states that the aver ge condition of the crop in 11 cotton districts is 74·1.

The acreage planted is 28,930,000 being increase at 37 per cent.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 4rd June, 1903 :—

Cotton	7,596 bales.
Wheat	16,663 cwts.
Linseed	13,143 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,463 „
Gingelly seed	1,250 „
Poppyseed	3,463 „
Myrabolams	1,100 „
Castorseed	319 „
Rice	22,691 „
Myrabolams	199 „
Cottonseed	11,274 „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

COTTON.—Since the departure of last mail the Liverpool Market was closed for two days for the Whitsuntide Holidays and the New York Market for one day for Independence Day. There has evidently been a holiday feeling at Home, due no doubt to the mills being closed for the week, and the rates reported from Liverpool have been very small. From the Continent too there is little or no enquiry, and the season appears to have come to an end. The shipments to Europe this year are far ahead of last year's, the figures being respectively

1st October to June 1903 803,436 bales.
1st „ „ „ 1902 454,026 „

and apparently spinners have had their fill for the present of Indian cotton. The stock here is very large, and where warehousing accommodation is to be found, during the rainy season appears a mystery. The local market during the week has been quiet but steady, and a fair business has been put through by exporters both to Europe and Japan. The enquiry has again been for high class Comras, and full rates have been paid for choice lots. Wagads and saw-ginned Dharwar have shared in the business done, and high class ginned Bengals have been taken to a small extent. Broach and Bhownuggers find buyers, and the former has touched Rs. 250 for fine, 25th June delivery. In new crop "staples" there has been a small business passing in the bazaar, and rates are Rs. 3 higher than last week owing to the better advices from the growing markets. Good Broach sterling Rs. 227 and for Fine Bengals Rs. 177.

The late storm seems to have driven back the monsoon, and there are apparently no signs of its approach on the West Coast. To-day Colombo reports strong wind and a rising sea with light rain.

LINSEED.—The market has been very quiet during the week with a moderate business doing, and rates have declined 1s. 6p. to 2 annas per cwt., the closing price being Rs. 7-1-6.

RAPESEED.—The tone of this market has been quiet and the demand has been small. We quote

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5 8
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 5 13
Yellow Gusarat	Rs. 6 1

POPPYSEED has been dull with little or no business doing, and the price has declined to Rs. 6-7.

WHEAT.—The market has been quiet but steady during the week and rates have varied but little. We quote at the close, with only a small business passing,

Club No. 1	Rs. 29 4
Soft Red Ahmedabad	„ 28 8
Hard Red	„ 24 8

CASTORSEED has remained steady throughout the week but the business done has not been on a large scale. We quote Rs. 21-8 at the close.

FREIGHTS.—Throughout the week the freight market has been quiet with only a moderate business doing, principally for ready and near steamers. Hall has been booked at 13s. 6d., to 12s. 9d., Antwerp 14s. to 14s. 6d. Hamburg 14s. and rates for Hamburg were done in the early part of the week at 13s. 3d. The "Bengali" is reported as having been fixed at 13s. 6d. one picked port. For July-August a line is reported to have been done at 13s. The following steamers have been chartered :—

"Grantly Hall" at 12s. 3d., ready loading
"Wennington Hall" at 13s. 6d.

EXCHANGE.—The market quietened after the last mail left and Is. 4 1-32d. Bank Demand went off, and has not returned since. But the rate of Is. 4d. has never been absent. Telegraphic Transfers fluctuate between Is. 3 31-32d. and Is. 4d., the former being the seller's and the latter the buyer's rate. Very little business in Bank Paper is reported for any del very. Bills have remained steady at Is. 4 3-16d. with the supply moderate. Councils did not sell quite as expected. Tenderers at Is. 3 15-16d. received nothing, but at 1-32d. more only 30 lakhs found buyers. More sales will be effected to-day.

Exchange closes very steady both here and in Calcutta even though money is one per cent. cheaper here.

The following changes occurred in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 30th May compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Public Deposits	8,49,013 Increase.
Other Deposits	18,25,573 Decrease.
Sundries	34,553 Increase.
ASSETS.	
Government Securities ...	1,60,916 Increase.
Other Authorized Securities ...	31,607 Decrease.
Credits on Securities ...	3,82,876 Increase.
Loans do. ...	5,43,028 Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased ...	20,25,140 Decrease.
Balances with other Banks ...	1,02,870 Decrease.
Sundries	44,502 Increase.
Cash	3,77,788 Decrease.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash statement shows an increase of 10 lakhs in the cash balance, the Bank rate remaining unchanged at 6 per cent. per annum. At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay held on Thursday last, the 4th instant, the Bank rate was reduced one per cent., the rate now being 7 per cent. per annum. The weekly statement of the Bank of Madras shows the cash balance to be 11 lakhs down, the Bank rate remaining unchanged at 7 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 22nd ultimo brought £70,000 silver and £50,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,70,000
Bombay	„	46,03,000
Madras	„	6,00,000
	Rs.	54,70,000

The mail of the 29th ultimo brings £160,000 silver and £60,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	50,000
Bombay	„	40,93,000
Madras	„	20,41,000
	Rs.	61,81,000

The mail of the 5th instant brings £3,000 silver and £40,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	23,10,000
Bombay	„	8,20,000
Madras	„	14,50,000
	Rs.	45,80,000

At the weekly allotments on Wednesday last only 31·30 lakhs were taken up at 1s. 3 31-32d. The minimum rate received in full. Extra allotments of Council Bills were made of 3·10 lakhs on Calcutta, 6 lakhs on Bombay, and 2 lakhs on Madras all at 1s. 3 31-32d. Three lakhs Extra Telegraph Transfers were alloted to Madras at 1s. 4 1-32d. The amount to be alloted next week remains at 50 lakhs.

	Repayable.	Rate
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	101 1-2
4 per cent „ „ ...	1930	101 1-2
4 per cent „ „ ...	1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1923	100
4 per cent „ „ ...	1940	101
5 per cent „ „ ...	Tanna	116
5 per cent „ „ ...	Sanitary	115
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust ...	1959	100 1-2
4 per cent „ „ ...	1961	101-8

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar Silver, ex duty, ready	Rs.	63-0
Do. do. 1st Settlement	Rs.	62-12
Do. do. 2nd do.	Rs.	61-14
English Bar Gold, ready	Rs.	24-1-6

The Silver market is very quiet with little business reported.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The settlement passed off satisfactorily on the 1st instant and rates have since advanced to Rs 98-14 for ready and Rs. 99 for first settlement. The market has ruled steady, the variations being not more than 1-8 per cent. There will probably not be any important business in Paper pending the Government announcement about their new loans. Money is plentiful, and this should help to force paper to a slightly higher level.

YARN.—The market during the past week has been quiet but prices remain firm at previous rates. Mills are well sold ahead, and are not disposed to sell further except at full rates.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is little fresh to report with regard to Piece-Goods, the business in the bazaar being steady. Grey Shirtings are in fair demand and prices keep firm, but the demand for White Goods has slackened somewhat. Prints, Fancies, and Dyed Goods are quiet. Grey Dhoties are steady, but bazaar rates are generally fully 1 anna per piece less than the rate ruling at home. There is practically no forward business doing, the high prices in Manchester is compelled to ask practically putting a stop to fresh business.

METALS.—In Copper and Yellow Metal the market is very quiet, and there is very little fresh business passing. In Iron and Steel the market is steady but business was done in Galvanised Corrugated Sheet at very low prices. Spelter continues steady. Quicksilver is very quiet with little doing.

Coals are very quiet with little doing.

The Share market has been steady during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,292 1-2. Commercials are quiet at Rs. 52. In miscellaneous list Bombay-Burmah have improved to Rs. 6,525, and quarter shares to Rs. 1,670. Kempt are steady at Rs. 5,600. Tramways have changed hands at Rs. 615. Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 442 1-2. In Press shares Mafusils are unchanged at Rs. 525, New Indians at Rs. 165, and New Berars at Rs. 565. Volkarts have changed hands at Rs. 1,550, Hingclees have declined to Rs. 162 1-2, Harvey and Sahapathy are quiet and unchanged at Rs. 615. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 420. Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 500. In mill shares Central are unchanged at Rs. 1,580 ex-dividend. Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 710. Currimbhais are quiet at Rs. 520. Colabas have come down to Rs. 495. Colaba Land and Mill sharers are unchanged at Rs. 390. Oorla Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 470 and Davidsar at Rs. 235. Jamshids are steady at Rs. 83. Leopolds have improved to Rs. 155. Manchester Fellers are ruled at and about Rs. 3,605 ex-dividend. Morarjees and Shelapuras are unchanged at Rs. 1,525 and Rs. 1,710, respectively. Sassoon Mill shares have declined to Rs. 685, and Sassoon Silk shares are unchanged at Rs. 465. Standards are unchanged at Rs. 295 and Kohinoors at Rs. 285. The rest of the companies are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations, with little or no business reported in them.

EXCHANGE—Tone very steady.

Bank T. T.	Is. 3 31-32d to Is. 4d.
Bank Demand	Is. 4d.
Credit Bills 6 Months Sight D. A...ls. 4 3-16d.	
Do 6 do do	...Is 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123
Shanghai 30 do do	172
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady,

Cash	... 98-14
1st Settlement	... 99

Money Market—Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	4th June	7 do,
Bank of Bengal do.	10th May	6 do,
Bank of Madras do.	21st April	7 do,

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs	a.	p.
Ready	7	1	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	5	..	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	13	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	..	..	..
Castorseed.—Tone steady,			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	28 8
Club No. 1	„	29 4
Hard Red	„	24 8

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good
Bengals H. G. (By. terms)...	179	163	161 25th June,
Bengals M.G. (By. terms)...	188	178	... do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	186	177	... do
Belati M. G ...	198	187	... do
Khandesh M. G ...	...	181	173 do
Akola M. G. }			
Shamgaum do } ...	199	188	... do
Karanja do }			
Damanganm Poolgaum M.G.	208	198	... do
Wagad M. G.	203	198	... do
Broach do	250	241	... do
Bhownugger do ...	224	216	209 do
Do H. G. ...	220	212	202 do
S.-O. Dharwar...	...	...	229 do
Westerns...	...	...	211 do

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	54,895
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 4th June	2,224,745
Shipments for the week, to Europe...	45,779
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	16,038
Total	61,817
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	21,075
China, Japan and Coast Port	14,003

Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.

Cotton	54,895 bales.
Wheat	153,598 cwts
Linseed	108,383 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed...	131-311 „
Gingelly seed	12,931 „
Poppyseed	42,517 „
Groundnuts	401 „
Castorseed	20,609 „
Rice	159,301 „
Myrabolams	5,433 „
Cottonseed	23,075 „

Shipments from 1st October to 4th June.

Europe	803,436
Japan	253,207
China	18,916
Coast Ports	9,477
Total	1,085,036

Shipments from 1st October to 4th June.

Europe	803,436
Japan	253,207
China	18,916
Coast Ports	9,477

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols..... 91 5/8
3 per cent Rentes 98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 107 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 85 13-16
Bar Silver 24 5/16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £33,400,000, decrease 400,000; Circulation £7,400,000, increase £1,200,000; Other deposits £41,300,000, increase £1,050,000; Other Securities £27,500,000 increase £500,000; Notes and Gold £24,000,000 decrease £800,000; The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1-2 ADVERTISEMENTS.
3 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
4-5 THE WEEK—Matheran Notes and News.
6 The Indian Cricket Team Guarantee Fund—New Books and New Editions—Fire on Board the S S Longchiho.
7 The Indian Tea Cess—Sugar Countervailing Duties—Ladysmith Dinner at Simla—Bombay Services.
8 SPORTING NEWS—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Cricket at Home—Simla Races—New Railway for Madras
10 Nagpur Notes—Memorial Dinner at Snowdon—Treasure Trove in a Burmese Temple—Tamil Establishments in the U.P.—Bombay Veterinary College.
11 The Simla Week—Spinning and Weaving in India—The Reincarnation of a Police Officer.
12 Fatal Collapse of a Building.
13 The Umoa Ashore on a Coral Reef.
14 Indian Crop Prospects.
15 The Maldivian Sultan Back in Colombo—Why does the Plague not Spread to Burma—Panchgani High School.
16 Charge Against the Chaplain of Ahmednagar—Picture Post Cards—A Meat Famine in Bangalore—A Gang of Darwesh Khel Raiders.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Plague and Preventive Measures —Assam Under British Rule.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: Lord Roberts and "Ragging."
19 LEADING ARTICLES: The New Mail Contract—Trusts in Germany.
20 LEADING ARTICLE: The Rules of Etiquette—A Cry for Cheap Toddy.
21 Matheran Property Owner's Grievances—For European Widows—The United Service Institution—Arrival of Troops from England—Insolvent Debtors' Court.
22 The Weather—Military Intelligence—The Strike at Poona—The Tilak Commission—The Police Commission—Railway Administration Report.
23 Bombay Standing Committee—The Cacao Question—A Collision Case in Rangoon.
24 Notes from Assam—Land a Begging in the Malay States —The Simla Moharram Riot—The Colombo Wet Dock —Tea Culture in Assam.
25 Bombay Season Reports—The Tungabadhra Dam—Plague in the Presidency—Tea Sales in Calcutta.
26 Miscellaneous—Passengers per S S Imperator—Passengers per S S Caledonian—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Railway Returns—Bank of Bengal—Bank of Bombay.
27-28 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BINYON—BRADFORD—May 14, at St Mary of the Angels, Paddington, A. H. Binyon, of Cheyne Court, to Ethel Emily Bradford, of Warrington Crescent, daughter of the late Col. J. Bradford, R. A.

BULLOCK—NAPE—May 12, at the Garrison Church, Barbados, T W Bullock, 1st batt West India Regt, son of S. Bullock, I S C, to Constance Lade, daughter of the late G H Snape, M R C S.

BURRELL—PERKINS—May 13, at St Cuthbert's, Carham Capt C M Burrell, 12th Royal Lancers, to Nancy, daughter of C P Perkins.

LANCASTER—KELLEY—May 12, at All Saints' Church, Ashmont, Boston, Mass, W E Lancaster, lieutenant, West India Regt, to Helena Henley, daughter of Mr and Mrs E Kelley.

RICKARDS—BLAIR-MILLER—May 14, at St Mary's Ullenhall, O B Rickards, to Isobel Maude Eleanor, daughter of the late Capt J Blair-Millar, 5th Hussars and Forfarshire Light Horse.

DEATHS.

HAMMOND—May 17, at St Albans Court, Kent, W O Hammond, late the Rifle Brigade and 17th Lancers,

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Battersea Bridge, 2070 tons, Captain L S Birryman, will sail to-day, for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Fulham, 1771 tons, Captain D Rose, will sail to-day for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Kalibia, 4,149 tons, Captain H Tait, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lyntos, 2,673 tons, Captain R G Roberts, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Mormugao, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wolfenfels, 2,522 tons, Captain A Freeden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 2nd May, via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer H Rubattino, 205 tons, Captain M Saporiti, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Genoa 18th May, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 761 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G. C. Anderson Mr Watson, Miss Scott, Mr T Avatoon, six women and two children and 75 deck.

THE steamer Itaura, 3310 tons Captain W A Fanssel, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk and Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Jack Messrs R M M Reid, J C Hoscroft, Lyddon, Stivere, Ewin, N G Smith, G Barnes, and W Reid.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

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R I M S Canning	Comdr C Kendall	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	F J C Hordern	R I M
H M S Magiala		Turret ship
H M S Assaye		Turret ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Jumna		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	3893				P & O Co
Rance	3314	Corran			T M & Co
Landaura	2439	Buller			M M & Co
Simla	1059	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Dentschland bq	765	Nacoda			The Captain
Paramatta	3681	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	411	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Colaba	1168	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Kt of St George	906	Hicks			T M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
Shirala	3355	Hartley			M M & Co
Onda	341	Lowe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Batteras B	2171	Berryman			W & A G & Co
H Bolckow	689	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Lowell	2146	Frame			W & A G & Co
Kt Bachelor	1393	Pain			T M & Co
Ula	3120	Stone			M M
Imaum	2703	Penberthy			K M
Kenley	2431	Parker	Bombay		Gray Mackenzie
Washington Hall	1913	Diver			Cary Bros
Culna	474	Kirkham			M M & Co
Nubia	2510	Knox			W & A G & Co
Longahlia	810				W & A G & Co
Upada	3302	Lamont			M M & Co
Nairung	2802	Craig			T M & Co
Agapanthus	2868	Purdon			F M & Co
Oolob ria	3420	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	10.5	Macgregor			M M & Co
Kilwa	933	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Urlana	3353	Allen			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson			M M & Co
Queen Skangour	2249	Brask			W & A G & Co
Lwarkha	759	Trouson			M M & Co
Craigearn	1918	Crichton			F Muir & Co
Idris	3312	Tuo			M M & Co
Humbarka	2215	Forbes			M M & Co
India	418	Vibert			P & O Co
Weissenfels	2922	Freden			Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Granilley Hall	2585	Hann	Hull	13-6	J M & Co
C	Bergedorf	2395	Segert	Hamburg	13-6	Vulkat Bros
D	Spithead	993	Stewart	Genoa	12-6	W & A G & Co
F	Baid wick Hall	2 75	Webb	Karachi	9-6	A N & Co
G	Mozaffari	2234	Molony	Jeddah	13-6	B & P S N Co
K	Kinshin Maru	3349	Payne	Japan	1-6	N Y Kaisha
M	King Arthur	1647	Bunel	repairing	18 & P S N Co
N	Mara	2497	Curtis	Hamburg	5-6	W & A G & Co
O	Pallanza	1277	Ross	Venice	8-5	W & A G & Co
P	Madagascar	1035	James	Dunkirk	20-6	K Nixon & Co
Q	Secunder	1035	Brouner	Marseilles	6-6	B S Sidick

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Colosso	2 22	Shekell	Hull	10-6	F M & Co
2	Kalilia	1417	Hart	Liverpool	12-6	W & A G & Co
3	R rubattino	2941	Saporiti	Genoa	1-6	F Greco
5	Coromandel	2265	Moss	China	17-5	P & O Co
6	Mazagon	3220	Hall	Kobe	19-6	P & O Co
7	Okhla	3139	Garland	Calcutta		M M & Co
8	Eden Hall	3329	Haddy	Liverpool	12-6	K N & Co
9	Bengali	3319	Bannatyne	Antwerp	12-6	K N & Co
10&11	Santa Fe	1601	Tescel	Havre	19-6	J Mackintosh & Co
12	Egypt	4174	Lanchorne	Aden	14-6	P & O Co
14	Kangra	1473	Watson	Point	9-6	M M & Co
15	Courland	760	Ebrahim	Marmagoa	6-6	Shepherd
16	Lynton	2772	Roberts	London	5-6	Ralli Bros

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Somali ..... 1633 Birch ..... Zanzibar ..... 10-6 A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Lynton s	Roberts	Mormugoa, June 3
5	Weissenfels s	Freeden	Hamburg, May 2
May 8		Vibert	Aden, May 31

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Albion s	Curtis	Karachi
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi
	Itaura s	Caussel	Antwerp, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Battersea Bridge, Berryman, for Karachi.
" Fulham, Ross, for Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kalibia, for Marseilles and Liverpool, &c.
" Lynton, for Antwerp and London.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Matiana left Aden yesterday (4th.)

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras, Calcutta yesterday afternoon (4th.)

The City Line Steamer City of Khios arrived at Liverpool from Bombay afternoon of 4th.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—150 bales wool Hajee Ally Mahomed Osman; 4990 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers: 13 bales goat hair and 29 bales wool H O H Hassum and Co.

Kalibia s—24 bales wool N Goculdass,

FOR MANCHESTER.

Eden Hall s—567 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 9 bales twist G eaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—9503 cwt cotton seed J A Begbie and Co; 140 cwt buffalo horns J M Lehn tolls; 55 cwt fishmaws, Hassan A Mahomed; 7 tons bicke wool, J D Anangasett; 1 bale hides Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 40 cwt dry fish E Muncherjee Jeshee and Sons; 172 cwt manure A Aoosein.

FOR GLASGOW.

Kalibia s—3060 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kalibia s—5240 cwt wheat 6600 cwt jowari 17675 cwt linseed 9577 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Madagascar s—4109 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Spithead s—1075 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 800 cwt linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana.

FOR BARCELONA.

Kalibia s—503 bales cotton Madraswalla Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 1500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kinshin Maru s—35 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Mazagon s—13 bales cotton D B Lam and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TRINITY SUNDAY, 7TH JUNE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—3, 9, 163, 162 and 161.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—163, 17 and 379.
Collections are for Cathedral High School.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Do on Wednesday at 6 p.m. Choral.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
Do 7-15 a.m. Thursday (Choral) St Barnabas.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—31, 317 and 160.
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—355 and 288.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—160, 164, 161 and 36.
Offertories during the day for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—161, 160, 321, 318 and 281.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—161, 163, 350 and 160.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

(Waudby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St Andrew's Church).
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—35, 429, 40 and 311.
Psalm—89 15-18.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon—Preach Rev Father Lamunière.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Preach Rev Father Nicolson.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—192, 197 and 160.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—161, 177, 321 and 20.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL,

(Madras Time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—192, 197 and 163.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—168, 160, 161, 161 and 165.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—160, 163 and 320.

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which

SAVES YOU TIME AND

if you adopt Latham & Co.'s mode of conveyance of packages at an inclusive rate of charge from your Station to any part of the United Kingdom and also

SPARES YOU NEEDLESS CHARGES.

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APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B. All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TARIFF PROPOSALS.

IN the absence of the full text of Mr. Chamberlain's speech a good deal of nonsense has been written and talked on the question of his preferential tariff proposals. India is at a disadvantage in this respect, and our publicists are prone to leap to conclusions—which are frequently wrong. Mr. Chamberlain's scheme has been widely misrepresented and misunderstood. So also have Colonial views on the subject. The mail brings us a complete report of the Birmingham speech, and, what is equally important, the views of the Colonial Governments and party leaders. As we surmised Mr. Chamberlain, in enunciating his policy, merely gave voice to the feelings of Colonial administrators. The proposals emanated from them, though few, perhaps, anticipated that the Colonial Minister, thus early after his return from South Africa, would make so important a pronouncement. The principle of Preferential Tariffs was affirmed at the Colonial Conference. Mr Chamberlain now seeks an expression of opinion from the Mother Country as to whether or not she is prepared to extend to her children the support and consideration they ask for. Mr. Chamberlain based his speech on the relations between England and Canada and Canada and Germany. Canada has given us a preferential tariff, and Germany retaliates—in the full bel of that England is so wedded to her fiscal policy that she cannot interfere, that she cannot defend her colonies, and that in fact any one of them which attempts to establish any kind of special relations with England does so at her own risk, and must be left to bear the brunt of foreign hostility. Germany has to some extent forced the hand of the Foreign Secretary. "In my mind," said the right hon. gentleman, "that is putting us in rather a humiliating position. I do not like it at all. I know what will follow if we allow it to prevail. It is easy to predict the consequences. How do you think that under such circumstances we can approach our Colonies with appeals to aid us in promoting the union of the Empire, or ask them to bear a share of the common burden? Are we to say to them, 'This is your Empire, take pride in it, share its privileges'? They say, 'What are its privileges?' The privileges appear to be if we treat you as relations and friends; if we show you kindness, we give you preference, you who benefit by our action can only leave us alone to fight our own battles against those who are offended by our action.' Now is that Free Trade? I am not going further to-night. My object is to put the position before you."

That is as far as Mr. Chamberlain went. He made no attempt to foist his views upon his colleagues or to force them to adopt any definite line of policy. Yet as the "Times" tells us the echoes of his speech went rolling round the world, some of them as might be expected, "returning his ideas distorted beyond recognition." But throughout the empire the speech created a most profound impression. The City would have had him say more, and not merely have offered food for reflection. They would have had him help them to digest it. From the Colonies come enthusiastic expressions of approval. The High Commissioner of Canada gives credit to his Colony that it was the first to take action, and showed that Canada now gives Great Britain a preference of 33 per cent. to goods from the Mother Country, and since that time the trade between the two countries has increased enormously. That would doubtless be the result of preferential rates throughout the empire, and it is a point which must be borne in mind per contra to the possible loss of trade with European countries. What Mr. Chamberlain did was to indicate a democratic trade policy for the Empire on a mutual basis. Can it be realised? ask its critics. The Agent-General for Natal is one of the earliest to reply; "The policy indicated by Mr. Chamberlain is the only policy that will consolidate the Empire." The Agent-General for New South Wales declares the speech to be the most important that has been made in the interests of the empire for many a year. It portrays, to him, a far-reaching imperial policy, and the only way to achieve imperial federation and ensure the maintenance of the empire, that is through the Customs House. When to him it was objected that England had always enjoyed Free Trade the Hon. Henry Copeland indignantly denied that England had ever had Free Trade in the true sense of the term. She has only had a free purchasing market and not a free selling market. Mr. Chamberlain's ideas carried out on the lines he indicated would conserve Imperial trade in Imperial channels instead of scattering it broadcast amongst nations whose only object is to strangle British trade in their own interests. Canadian statesmen do not deny that Mr. Chamberlain's utterances were expected. They long believed that public opinion in Great Britain was in favour of such a plan. At this distance, wrote the leader of the Canadian Opposition, "it is difficult thoroughly to appreciate currents of public opinion in Great Britain, but it seems to us that the hour has come and with it the man."

Does Great Britain think so too? Far more widely than we were at first to believe. When Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman declared that "if it be true that mankind derives the highest pleasure for the contemplation of the misfortunes of others, we have that enjoyment at present in an unusual degree," it was thought the Opposition would present an united front in antagonism to the scheme on its presentation in a concrete form. He laughs longest who laughs last. Petty differences have already divided the Liberal leaders, and Sir Henry has washed his hands of the entire affair. It is in vain that Mr. Asquith tells us that it would have the unqualified and united opposition of the Liberal party, who would stick to the well-tried policy of free markets and an open door. It is useless for Lord Rosebery to proclaim himself antagonistic, when in the same breath he asks that "before any real change is made in our fiscal system, we must, as a practical measure, have a conference—a private conference not for the delivery of speeches to the gallery, but a real and business conference between the best financial commercial experts of this country and of the colonies, to say whether such a new system of tariffs is practicable and advisable or not." There is an open mind, though those who were anxious to present the Liberal party as united have attempted to show that practicable or impracticable, advisable or inadvisable, Lord Rosebery was tooth and nail against Mr. Chamberlain's plans. The project will assume a concrete form and it will be adopted. A General Election will confirm it. The Liberal party is as impotent for good as it was in 1900. Daily it becomes more disintegrated. But, say many people in India, as doubtless many more at home, the adoption of preferential tariffs will gain for Britain the enmity of European nations and combined retaliative measures against us. No doubt; unless we show them some consideration. We must throw a sop to Cerberus. The means lies at hand. India is not in any way a colony. There is no bond to draw closer, except such as is created by force of arms. The sentiment of brotherhood with Canada and Australia and South Africa is unknown. We have tariffs against everybody alike. A five per cent. duty is imposed upon the products of every commercial country in the world. It would mean expense and trouble to adopt a differential scale. Let us not attempt it. Let India remain open as it is to-day, a neutral zone, a free market for the world, and the concession will go far to appease the ill-feeling abroad which intercolonial agreements may generate.

NEW TRANSVAAL RAILWAYS.

CONSIDERABLE feeling appears to have been aroused in the Press of Cape Colony over certain proposals for the construction of new railways in the Transvaal which are now under consideration by the Transvaal Government. The first trouble arises out of the possibility of the new lines which will extend from Lobatsi to Rustenburg and from Fourteen Streams to Klerksdorp, being taken up as private enterprises. Notwithstanding the fact that so much of the railway building of South Africa is due to private enterprise and to private enterprise alone considerable outcry has arisen, and there appears to be some danger that public sentiment in Cape Colony will thus retard the progress of railway construction which is so greatly needed in the Transvaal. It is pointed out that the Transvaal Government cannot themselves find the money, because they are limited for the present to an expenditure of five millions on railway construction. The new railway schemes already mentioned are very important, but the Government cannot enter upon them at present as they are already pledged to work in other directions. There is only one alternative—to shelve the new scheme or to hand over the project to private capital. It seems strange after all that this prejudice against private enterprise should have arisen. Rhodesia's railway systems are more extensive and more complete than any in Africa, but it is pointed out that but for private enterprise there would be no railways north of Kimberley. There is absolutely no doubt of the success of the Rhodesian lines, the traffic returns show that they have more than justified their existence. Moreover, it is absolutely patent that nothing could place the agriculturists of South Africa upon a prosperous basis quicker than well defined and extensive means of transport. Of course it is perfectly easy to see where the real objection of the mercantile community of Cape Colony lies. They imagine it to be to their interest to restrict railway construction in the Transvaal as much is possible in order to retain commerce which otherwise would flow through Delagoa Bay. It is, of course, absurd to say that the policy of the Railway Commissioner in South Africa is to develop the trade of Delagoa Bay at the expense of Cape Colony, and even if this were likely to be the result of the railways now under consideration one cannot blame the leaders of the Transvaal for wishing to do the best they can for themselves. The Cape Government Railways will always secure a fair proportion of the traffic of the Transvaal, and it should be to their interest that the potentialities for trade should increase even though a percentage of that trade passes away from their hands. At any rate those who have the prosperity of the Transvaal at heart can never oppose the building of a railway on such grounds as this. Whatever makes for progress should be hailed with satisfaction at the present time when progress is so much needed. For a long time the Transvaal has had complaints to make as to the administration of the railways in Cape Colony and a little healthy competition of this sort will certainly not be harmful on either side. Sir Percy Girouard, the Railway Commissioner, has shown that he has a tremendous grasp of the requirements of the Transvaal so far as railway construction is concerned, and to charge him with a desire to do anything which would be deleterious to the prosperity of any portion of British territory in South Africa is ridiculous.

AGRICULTURE IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

THE Board of Trade Commissioner in the Orange River Colony has written an interesting letter on the needs of the agriculturist in that area. He points out that for some time to come they will be short of oxen, horses, and labour, and even when their compensation claims have been paid they will be very poor for some time to come. For this reason they will not be able to cultivate large tracts of land such as warrant the use of expensive and elaborate machinery. He, therefore, puts before the British manufacturer the necessity of supplying the cheaper kind of agricultural plant to the colony for at any rate some years to come. The war has resulted in a clean sweep of the agricultural implements and machinery which the farming population possessed previous to the outbreak of hostilities. The farmers have now to start afresh from the very beginning, and consequently even though they were not so badly hit financially as the great majority of them are, it will readily be understood that they would desire to commence speculation in plant and implements tentatively and with due caution. Heavy ploughs are useless, as the farmers will not possess oxen to work them, and the biggest trade will be done in light ploughs, harrows, and small dairy plant. The commissioner warns the British manufacturer against American competition in this direction, and points out that the South African farmer is extremely conservative, and in after years is likely to preserve the prejudices which he may form during the next year or so. The situation in respect of agricultural implements in South Africa at the present time then is wonderfully similar to that which prevails and probably will always prevail in India. There is, however, a big field for the sale of agricultural implements in the Orange River Colony, and the fact that cheapness is essential—a feature which hitherto has not been commented upon in the discussion of this subject—will lead to competition in which it is to be feared the British maker will not come out on top. Indeed the only cause for congratulation which the British Manufacturer possesses at the present moment is that the lighter class of implements are in demand. He has shown that he can make a cheap article where intricacy of design is not required, whilst on the other hand the American, who is his most serious rival, has always excelled in the production of heavy agricultural machinery. This of course is due to the requirments of the American agriculturist who is noted for his up-to-date methods of cultivation. The Germans and Swedes can turn out a cheap article but in their cases competition is not so serious, as they have not as yet come so prominently upon the market as the American. The advice of the Commissioner appears to be sound, and it is to be hoped that a bid will be made to secure to Great Britain the trade of this her newest colony.

CHINESE STOWAWAYS.

THE smuggling of Chinese from Hongkong into the Philippines, against whose introduction there are stringent laws, has led to a Bill being introduced at a recent meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council, entitled an ordinance to provide for the more effectual prevention of frauds on owners and charterers of ships by stowaways, their aiders and abettors. The matter has been made the subject of communications to Government from several quarters, among others from the Chamber of Commerce. Various measures have been taken to stop stowing away, but all hitherto done has been insufficient to counteract the exceptional temptations to introduce Chinese into the Philippines. In one recent case, that of the steamer "Kaifong," no less than 134 stowaways were found concealed on the vessel on her arrival at Cebu, a port in the Philippines. The ship's officers made a timely discovery of the stowaways, and reported the matter to the American authorities, so escaping a very heavy fine for a breach of the laws. As it was, great delay and expense to the ship were occasioned, and the owner were obliged to enter with a bond for dols. 70,000 gold to take the stowaways back to Hongkong. Under the law at pre ent in force in Hongkong, a fine of 500 dollars, or, in default of payment of the fine, six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour may be inflicted on each stowaway and his aider and abettor; but such a penalty has proved wholly inadequate in face of the large profits which are believed to attend the successful smuggling of Chinese into the Philippines, and in face of the fact that the stowing away is, it is believed, connived at and the profits shared in by members of the Chinese crew, stevedores, and brokers, and possibly sometimes by Europeans employed in or about the ship. The fine imposed hitherto has always been paid at once, and it seems reasonably certain to the Government that there are persons connected with the business as aiders and abettors who are able and willing to pay occasional fines out of the profits accruing. When legislation in the direction now proposed was suggested last year by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, the Government were unwilling to take the drastic measure suggested, and properly refused to do so until satisfied that the ship-owners had done all that they could to protect themselves by requiring the officers of their ships to observe all reasonable precautions against stowing away. There can, however, now be no doubt that nothing short of the fear of imprisonment will deter those hitherto engaged in the business of smuggling Chinese into the Philippines.

THE CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE reports received from the districts of the Bombay Presidency show that heavy rainfall was again general in the Deccan and the Konkan, and in both divisions it was unseasonable, and did considerable damage. In other parts of the Presidency the water supply appears to be more or less insufficient. In Sind the prevailing complaint is of a lack of fodder. The adhava crops have again been slightly damaged by insects in Karachi. Locusts have visited Sukkur, Larkhana, Hyderabad, and the Upper Sind Frontier, but as yet they do not appear to have injured the crops. There was, practically speaking, no rain in Sind last week. In Thar and Parkar the water supply is stated to be deficient. Up to the present, however, cultivators do not appear to have retarded in their preparations for the kharif crop. A fair amount of rain fell in the Guzerat districts, but not sufficient to affect the agricultural situation one way or the other. The cultivators of Ahmedabad are engaged upon the irrigation of the summer crops, and sugarcane irrigation is in progress in Surat. In the Konkan heavy rain fell. In addition to the downpours of the previous week nearly ten inches was recorded in some parts of Thana. The reports also state that a violent storm has damaged the trees and the houses in the Shahapur Taluka, the field dams in the Bhiwndi taluka, and the bagayat crops and plantations in parts of the Bassein taluka. Locusts have also appeared and are doing damage. The rain has ceased now, however, and the cultivators are once more engaged with the burning of rab materials. Rain was also unseasonable in the Kolaba district, and it impeded the operations which are now proceeding and also damaged the collections of fodder. In other parts of the Konkan the rainfall was very heavy, but as no complaints are made it is to be presumed that the damage, if any, was not serious. In the Deccan, and especially in Poona, the rainfall has been useful for the preparations for kharif cultivation, but at the same time it has retarded the burning of rab materials. Locusts have appeared in all the districts, but they do not appear to have done much damage. In Satara also the rain has been acceptable, and sowing operations are now in progress in a good many talukas. Red locusts are damaging the young plants of sugarcane seedlings and also the new grass. In the remaining districts of the Presidency no unusual features present themselves.

The Hon'

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRALIA AND THE TARIFF QUESTION.

AN UNOFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS APPROVED.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Mr. Deakin, the Attorney-General of the Australian Commonwealth, has unofficially telegraphed to London that the Governments of the Commonwealth in all States approved Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and only the extreme free-traders are opposed to them. An immense majority in favour of the proposals is assured.

The New Zealand Chambers of Commerce have endorsed the proposals.

THE RACE QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN.

MATTER TO BE RECONSIDERED.

The Transvaal Legislative Council has adopted the clause in the Municipal Ordinance granting Municipal Franchise to educated and socially qualified coloured persons by 15 to 13 votes, but as the unofficial members were almost unanimously opposed to granting the Franchise in any shape at present the Government withdrew the clause and will reconsider the matter.

WAR OFFENCES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

The sentences on the majority of Transvaalers convicted of military offences during the War have been remitted.

FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

VAST CONFLAGRATIONS.

DARKNESS AT NEW YORK.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

After two months drought vast forest fires are raging in Eastern Canada, New England, New York State, and part of New Jersey.

Dense smoke from the fires causes darkness which is impeding the traffic in New York City and Harbour.

The town of Mesquash in New Brunswick has been destroyed and two hundred of the inhabitants are homeless.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

TO EXTEND OVER THREE DAYS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Owing to the difficulty of adjusting the dates in view of the King's visit to Ireland it has now been arranged that President Loubet will arrive in London on 6th July, and remain in England for three days.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

It is officially announced that their Majesties the King and Queen will arrive in Ireland on the 21st July.

FRENCH MILITARY SERVICE.

The French Senate has adopted the two years Military Service Bill.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup :—

Zinfandel	1
Clifton Hall	2
Bachelor's Button	3

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on 4th instant.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN MADRAS.

PUBLIC SPIRITED DISTRICT BOARDS.

A NEW SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 5.

The Government of India has always favourably regarded the public spirit and enterprise shown by the district boards of this Presidency in taxing themselves to extend the railway communications in their district. The Government of Madras recently forwarded to the Supreme Government a statement shewing the action taken in the matter of railway lines by the following district boards :—Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, Kistna, Kurnool, and Coimbatore. These boards have levied a special cess to be utilised solely in the construction of railways. The Government of India considered the enterprise shown by the district boards very commendable, and deserving of every encouragement. As many years must elapse before the proceeds of the cess will in the majority of cases amount to a sufficient sum to enable the boards to commence railway construction the Government of India has suggested that capital may suitably be borrowed for this purpose on the security of this special cess. To further show the appreciation of the Government of India for the public spirit of the local taxpayers, it will, if these suggestions prove acceptable, the Government of Madras will consider proposals that may be submitted for the increase in the sum annually allotted on the Provincial Loan Account. The interest to be charged in all cases would be 4 per cent. The Government of Madras we learn, have communicated to the Government of India this acceptance of the proposed arrangement, and expressed their readiness to submit the proposals of expanding the Madras Provincial Loan Account to the extent necessary to meet such demands.

MILITARY INTEL LIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The selection from native army has been sanctioned of suitable non-commissioned and native officers to the several horse-breeding circles controlled by the re-organised Army Remount Department. Those selected will serve on probation for two years, and then become eligible for promotion on a graded departmental list. They will receive Staff pay and other allowances.

The lesuce of appointment of Major Grimstone, Commandant, Viceroy's Bodyguard, has been extended to March next.

THE force of allurement could no longer go than in the modern advertisement for a domestic. The "East Anglian Daily Times" contained a "wanted" items worth remarking recently. One was a general servant where "assistance is given, and washing put out." There are no youngsters" in this inviting household, and the "former girl stayed two years." In the other appeal a bicycle is reserved for servants' use." Where will this competition for domestic favours lead us to?

THE REORGANISATION OF THE BHOPAL BATTALION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

It is notified that a change is to be effected in the class of constitution of the Bhopal Battalion. The number of companies to be reduced from ten to eight which are to be organised into four double companies. The two mixed Dogra and Hindu companies to be gradually eliminated. The establishment of British officers will for the present be eight, the organisation otherwise to be that authorised for the Bengal Native Infantry regiment.

THE BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINALS.

In the Polo Tournament Semi-finals to-day before a large gathering, including the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, comprising Major Maxwell, Colonel Hamilton, and Captain Brooke, beat the Bengal Cavalry, comprising Major Shea, Generals Beatson, and Colonel Cookson, by three goals and one subsidiary to one goal.

The finals between the winners of to-day and the Viceroy's Staff will take place on Monday.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts, Residency Surgeon, Gwalior, has been granted two years' leave from to-morrow.

Major P. J. Lumsden, I. M. S., officiates as Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton on leave.

Captain Luard, Political Assistant, Central India, has been granted three months' leave.

Captain W. Scott-Moncrieff, I. M. S., has been posted as Agency Surgeon, Kota.

Mr. C. Watson has been posted as Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

LORD KITCHENER'S SCHEME.

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme proposed by Lord Kitchener for the renumbering of regiments of the Native Army. The designations to be adopted are subject to the approval of the Government of India, and are now being considered at Simla.

A RELIC OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

An original Letter of Morgue, granted by King George the Third in 1790 to Captain Rostom, authorising that seaman to prey upon ships, is being exhibited by permission of the Government at the Imperial Library, Calcutta, previous to being sent home for sale. It is entirely legible.

ETON DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

The Eton Dinner was held last night in the Golightly Hall. Fifteen Etonians present, the hosts being Messrs. C. W. N. Graham and E. G. D. Thomas.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

POONA, JUNE 5.

The Governor and Lady Northcote and the whole of the Government House staff are timed to reach Poona by special train from Wathar at 5.50 p.m. on Monday.

DEATH OF SISTER ST. SOPHIE.

Sister St. Sophie, of the congregation of Jesus and Mary, died at the Poona Convent this morning, after a month's illness. Deceased arrived in India in November, 1881. She was born in Jerona in Spain, and has worked 22 years in Poona where she was work-mistress for a number of years.

TELEGRAMS TO ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To meet the requirements of all who may desire to communicate cheaply by cable with their friends abroad the Indo-European Telegraph Company has now arranged with Mr. Robert Atkinson of Salisbury House, London Wall, to place in all its offices copies of the "Via Indo Telegraphic Social Code" for the free use and convenience of the public.

The code embraces all such phrases as are in common use for enquiries as to health, prospective journeys, remittances of money, forwarding luggage, &c., and we trust it will be largely availed of by those for whose benefit it is intended.

The operators at all our stations, where copies of the Code are also provided, have been instructed to render every assistance to persons who may require help in coding or deciphering messages.

The nett result of this system will be to enable private persons to use the wires at about one-sixth of the cost of telegrams sent in plain language.

We may mention that the Code words and phrases in the "Via Indo" Code are identical in all respects with those contained in the "Via Eastern Telegraphic Social Code," so that users of either Code may safely interchange messages.

We shall be obliged by your giving publicity to this announcement,—Yours, &c.

T. W. STRATFORD ANDREWS,
Managing Director.

The Indo-European Telegraph Co., London, E.C.
May 21.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JUNE 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Great perfect, Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinhetros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Hayti interrupted.
Cable Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.
Cable Sierra Leone Gambia interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.
Communication with St Vincent and Barbadoes restored.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th June 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	5	35 p.m.	17	53
Teheran	4	12	11 p.m.	...	13
Suez	5	2	10 p.m.	7	

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 5th June 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	31	0	1
Karachi	0	17	0	1
Madras	1	17	0	1

BY the death of Mwanga, Court society at the Seychelles loses one of its most prominent members, but there will still be no lack of kings in exile in those islets in the Indian Ocean. Dusky potentates from East and West Africa who have fallen under the ban of the British "raj" have been deported thither. Of those still left the most noteworthy is King Kabarega of Unyoro, and the best known Prembi of Ashanti. Kabarega, from the days of Sir Samuel Barker to those of Colonel Macdonald was a thorn in the flesh of the Europeans in the Upper Nile district. He is a man of considerable military skill, and of a strong character. Mwanga himself, irresolute and cowardly, the son of the Mtesa made famous by Stanley's letters, became King of Uganda in 1884, and signalized his accession by the murder of Bishop Hannington and a massacre of native Christians. By turns he was Pagan, Protestant, Papist, and Mahomedan, but was always the secret ordained head of the reactionary. Finally, he cast him lot with the Ten Incoce mutineers, who carried him off in virtual captivity. He was captured together with Kabarega, by a force under Colonel Evatt towards the end of 1899. The present boy-King is his son.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S THUNDERBOLT.

ALTHOUGH you may not have read much of it in the Home papers one of the things that has recently excited most comment where politicians have gathered together, whatever their party colour, has been the unaccustomed reticence of Mr. Chamberlain since his return from his great mission. All sorts of speculations have been indulged in to account for a silence so strange and unusual. But all these guesses were wrong. Mr. Chamberlain was not meditating over as some said the awful actualities of war which had been brought under his personal notice during his stay in South Africa, nor was he puzzling his brains (and whatever may be said about one of his colleagues he has brains) how he might upset Mr. Balfour's apple cart. We know now exactly why he remained passive while all around him were excited and alarmed by the political situation. He was still under the spell of the "illimitable veld." But let him tell his story in his own way. On my return, as it is right and proper, I am called upon to make my first political speech to my constituents. (Cheers.) You will excuse me if I am a little out of touch (Laughter.) It is true that in South Africa I did a deal of talking; but I am bound to say that my party weapons are a little rusty. I am still under the glamour of this new experience. My ideas even now run more on these questions, which are connected with the future of the Empire than they do upon the smaller controversies, upon which depend the fate of by-elections, and sometimes even the fate of Governments. When you are 6,000 miles away from the House of Commons, it is perfectly extraordinary how events and discussions and conflicts of opinion present themselves in different—I think I may even say in true—proportion. You are excited at home about an Education Bill, about temperance reforms, about local finance. He went on to say:—"I came here, as I have said, after an experience which seems to me now almost a dream, and I find that here it has not been Imperial but local questions which were filling the minds of the people of this country. This political meteorologist had been at work, and had been predicting in the course of a few short months an entire change in the situation, had been predicting disaster and confusion to the Unionist party. Meanwhile, there seemed to me to be on the part of the Opposition an unseemly exultation. They were occupied greedily apportioning out the spoils of the victory which they anticipated, just as the Boers before the war were casting lots for the farms which they expected to wrest from their British possessors. When I inquired what had happened to suggest the depression on the one side and the elation on the other, I was told that a reaction was in progress; that the Education Bill had caused many persons to leave the Unionist party; that caves were being formed; that younger members of the party, tired of the monotony of a loyal support, had sought a freer and more strenuous life as troglodytes, political troglodytes, in the caves of their selection. Yet we found, however, even at the commencement that the very few occupied the same cave. I was told that the by-election s were going against the Government; I was told that the constituencies were prepared to forgive the pro-Boers their want of patriotism and the Little Englanders their want of courage, and that they were now ready to give to Home Rule and the Newcastle programme a new chance. Well, it may be that I am less sensible to sudden emotion since I returned from my travels in South Africa. The calm which is induced by the solitude of the illimitable veld may have affected my constitution. At any rate, I was not moved by those depressing statements."

This and more to the same effect formed the preface of what I have ventured to call Mr. Chamberlain's thunderbolt. And certainly his speech at Birmingham last Friday night has stirred the public mind not only at home but in the colonies, on the Continent, and I do not doubt in India also, in a way that probably has had no parallel since Gladstone's famous declaration in favour of Home Rule. And talking of India reminds me of a significant passage in Mr. Chamberlain's speech. Like all the advocates of Imperial Federation, and we are all federationists nowadays, the Colonial Secretary avails himself of Indian trade to swell the figures of Imperial commerce, but unlike some of the gentlemen referred to he while admitting the particular difficulties of India half promises to deal with them on a future occasion. Here is the passage I refer to :—"Just let us consider what that Empire is. I am not going to-night to speak of those millions, hundreds of millions, of our Indian and native fellow-subjects for whom we have become responsible. It is upon us that the obligation lies to give them good government and in every way to promote their development and prosperity; and some day it might be worth my while and it might be possible for me to discuss with you, to confer with you upon all the important questions which such an enormous obligation imposes. But to-night I put that aside, and I consider only our relations to our own kinsfolk to that white British population that constitutes the majority in the great self-governing colonies of the Empire. What is our position in regard to them?" A bit of a sensation was caused by Lord Rosebery's speech a few evenings later to the new Chamber of Commerce at Burnley—a speech which seemed to show that the somewhat erratic ex-Premier was forsaking the chief of his old political gods; but this excitement was really unjustifiable. We ought to know Lord Rosebery by this time, and to have concluded that in his speech in Lancashire he was only speaking in a Socratic sense. But Socratic speaking should not be indulged in too often in a nation like ours, and Lord Rosebery's explanation, I grieve to say, is everywhere received with a sneer or a shrug of the shoulders. The Liberals do not seem to be depressed by Mr. Chamberlain's threat to make Preferential Tariffs the issue of the general election—now perhaps rather near—indeed they seem disposed to thank him for giving them a good party cry. But perhaps their gratitude is a little premature. Mr. Chamberlain may be more serious now than he was when he took up old age pensions, and as his enemies say dropped it like a heated tuber. If he fights hard the Liberal victory may not be so easy as some of the Opposition seem to think.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONALISTS.

His Majesty's Government who this morning are so severely taken to task by the leading journal ("et tu Brute!") have this week been saved from defeat by the Irish members who are evidently determined to keep Mr. Balfour in power until the Land Bill is off the stocks. The occasion was one of the wrangles over the London Education Bill which notwithstanding Sir W. H. Anson's singular belief that religious bitterness does not exist in the metropolis seems to be creating even more acerbity in the House than did the genial Education Bill. The particular point on which the Government came within measurable distance of receiving their quietus was the representation of borough councils on the Education Committee. In this as in the case of the Cora Tax it would perhaps have been better for their ultimate benefit and certainly for their present credit if they had stood to their guns. In cutting down the number of borough representatives to a dozen they have not conciliated those who think the borough councils have no right to any separate representation at all but they have dissatisfied the more ardent of the friends of the transmogrified vestries. One Unionist after another got up to denounce the new arrangement but for sheer obstinacy commend me to your professorial politician and Sir W. R. Anson would not budge beyond consenting to numerical composition of the new Education Committee being decided by the hardly-used County Council. Eventually Mr. George Whiteley, the Hon. Member who changed sides not very long ago, moved to eliminate the borough council representation from the scheme. It was on this amendment that no fewer than 29 Unionists, the cream of their party (as they are called by Liberals for this occasion) voted with the Opposition, and that the Government big battalions melted away. The actual majority of the Ministry was 45. Had the Irish Members who came to their rescue voted the other way there would have been a Ministerial crisis, for the Government would have been in a minority of five! Hence these tears in Printing House Square. Apropos of the political high jinks in the various tabernacles of the Liberal party the "Times" freely admits that the spectacle provided by the Government "is one which no more partisan ground; fully justifies jubilation," and the principal Ministerial organ proceeds to say:—"The Government have been blamed ring in an inexplicable manner. We could understand and admire the bravery of unpopularity in defence of some intelligible principle. We could understand, without admiring, dexterous tactics founded upon mere expediency. What passes comprehension is a series of tactical mistakes by which principles are sacrificed and expediency is set at defiance. The Budget has stultified not only the Government but all who accepted their arguments a year ago and supported them in imposing the shilling duty on corn. Mr. Balfour's dialectics on the subject have had no other effect than to deepen the general sense of dismay and distrust. No special pleading, however ingenious, can carry the smallest conviction in face of his admission that he adheres to all the arguments used last year to justify the imposition of the tax. Mr. Chaplin's amendment, founded upon these arguments and upon the fact, known to every one, that nothing has happened to weaken them except some shortsighted apprehensions on the part of the electioneering managers, does not admit of any effective reply. In spite of party loyalty it receives extensive support, and, apart from that disturbing influence, would have the sympathy of the great majority of the Unionist party." The "Times" continues :—"The Government may carry this proposal by the help of opponents, as they have won a victory on the London Education Bill by the support of the Irish members; but these are triumphs over which the Opposition may legitimately rejoice. To add to the irony of the situation, Mr. Chamberlain was advocating special preferences for our colonies just when Mr. Balfour was defending the abandonment of the only part of our fiscal system which made such preference possible. That small preference for Empire-grown corn would have had the collateral advantage of greatly and increasingly reducing the fancied grievance of this corn duty in respect of our own people at home."

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

On dit the Cabinet although not indisposed to regard with favour the proposal that Lord Curzon's term of office as Viceroy should be extended are at present at all events disinclined to ask Parliament to alter the law to enable his Excellency to come home on leave while still holding the position of Governor-General. I give the rumour for what it is worth. By some correspondents—not by me—Lord Minto has been mentioned as likely to pass from Ottawa to Calcutta at the beginning of next year. Excellent and estimable nobleman though he be, I should have thought that Lord Minto was hardly of sufficient calibre for the Viceroyalty of India, but to use an expression which has been very common during the last twelve months: "You can never tell what this Government may do." However one thing is certain. Whatever may be destiny of the Wing per who as Viscount Melgund accompanied by the then Sir Frederick Roberts to Natal early in the eighties, and who later was with Lord Lansdowne in Canada as steward of the Household, or as it is misleadingly called in the Dominion as well as in India, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, he will not go to India next January as his appointment in Canada has been extended for another year from October. Lord Minto may be said to have an hereditary connection with India, as the first earl of that ilk was a "Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal," and indeed received his peerage ostensibly for his services in India. He was previously associated with Burke in the famous impeachment of Warren Hastings and President of the Board of Control in the ministry of "All the Talents" which Grenville and Fox united to form at the beginning of last century.

COOPER'S HILL.

You will have heard by telegram of the new move in connection with Cooper's Hill College, and I send the communique issued by the India Office on Monday night. "The question of the expediency of maintaining the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, as a Government Institution for the supply of officers to the Public Works Department in India has been raised, not now for the first time in consequence of the large expenditure which will have to be incurred if the College is to be thoroughly equipped in all respects according to modern standards. The Secretary of State for India has therefore appointed a small committee to inquire and report to him on this subject. It will be composed as follows :—Sir Charles Crosthwaite, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-We tern Provinces, and Member of the Council of India, Chairman; Sir James Mackay, G.C.M.G., Sir William Arrol, M.P., Sir Arthur Rucker, Principal of the University of London, and Sir Thomas Higham, K.C.I.E., late of the Indian Public Works Department, with Mr. J. E. Ferard, of the India Office, as Secretary. It is intended that the committee shall begin to sit at once, and shall report as soon as may be possible." Does this mean that the Government have made up their mind to abandon the most picturesquely situated college in all England, and that these eminent persons have been called in to provide the Secretary of State with sufficient reasons to justify a course already decided upon? It would not be the first time that a committee had been appointed to "enquire and report" on a matter that in principle has already been decided. Well we shall see if Cooper's Hill is to follow Addiscombe and Haileybury who had their day and (as Government Colleges) ceased to be. Still if Cooper's Hill has the same fate as the military and civil colleges of John Company perhaps it may, like Haileybury, continue to flourish as a non-governmental academy and still supply India with the elite of its pupils.

RYOTWARI IN GUJERAT.

Mr. Herbert Roberts who evidently aspires to fill the role formerly assumed by his late father-in-law Mr. Caine, namely, that of a or the member for India has put an unstarred question to Lord George Hamilton on the above subject, Mr. Roberts's question was as follows :—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that according to the report of the Bengal Government, annexed to Lord Curzon's Land Resolution of the 16th January, 1902, the rents received by private landlords in Bengal amount on the average to little more than 11 per cent. of the gross produce of the land, and that according to the last Famine Commission Report the land revenue demand in the Government from ryots in Gujerat amounts to 20 per cent. of the gross produce; that private landowners in Bengal are prohibited from enhancing rents except on specific grounds laid down by law, but that the power of the State to enhance land revenue from ryots in Madras and Bombay is not so limited; and, if so, will he state whether the Government of India has yet taken measures to reduce the ryotwari assessment in districts of Gujrat when it is found to be excessive, and to prevent further enhancement except upon those definite grounds which regulate the increase of rents in the case of private landlords in Bengal. I append the reply given by Lord G. Hamilton :—"The standard assessment in Gujerat is not considered immoderate, and does not exceed the proportion of the gross produce which has been advocated as a fair limit for the fixation of rents. There are districts which have deteriorated in value since the last settlement, but in these the Government of Bombay have arranged to reduce the assessment. The Government of India have recently laid down principles which secure liberal treatment to landholders in future settlements of the land revenue."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Lord Charles Beresford at a Luncheon given at Belfast the other day in honour of the officers of the Channel Squadron observed that it is a very wise procedure of those in authority to send the Fleet round to the ports of the United Kingdom because the people of the country do not know enough about the Navy. He illustrated the prevailing ignorance by a remark made the previous day in one of the turrets of the Majestic. "There was a gentleman interested in the guns—as he should be—but when he got into the turret he asked the officer who was showing him round, "If he was sure it was airtight." That yarn seems rather familiar, and if I am not mistaken it was originally told about a former Civil Lord of the Admiralty—a class of man about whom the average naval officer of the junior ranks is particularly fond of telling such stories. But it was too bad of the papers to print Lord Charles Beresford's little joke, for he will not now be able to adapt it to other ports which he subsequently visits in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron.

I observe that some of the Hebrew supporters of his Majesty's Government voted for the annual motion "That Committees do not sit to-morrow (May 21) being Ascension Day until two of the clock." But for Jewish votes and those of the Nationalists the motion would have been defeated. As it was, the majority was only five.

Mr. Seaman, M.P., is fussing about the Burma surplus. He has already put one question on the subject, and on Monday he is to ask another. This time he wishes to know whether the surplus shown by the finances of Burmah of £1,30,000 in the year 1901-2 is spent in Burmah or transferred to the credit of the finances of India; and will he state why the course selected was adopted?

FIRE AT ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

DESTRUCTION OF NURSES' QUARTER.

ABOUT half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at the Arthur Road Hospital, by which the Nurses' quarters were destroyed. These quarters which were situated in the compound of the hospital, consisted of one block, divided into four suits of apartments. One of the compartments was in the occupation of Miss Goodall, two were occupied by two native nurses named Chundrabai and Yaccobai, while the fourth one contained furniture and stores belonging to the hospital. The building was roofed with cadjan leaves, while the side walls and the flooring were made of timber. The fire was first observed by a boy named Ibrahim Adam whose attention was directed to it by a stone striking his legs while he was lying in front of the quarters in the compounds. He communicated this to the wardboys who in turn passed this alarm to the nurses. Miss Goodall was then on duty in the "relapsing ward" while Miss Yaccobai was in the small-pox ward. Both the nurses on hearing the alarm came out of the hospital, and made an attempt to save their valuables from the burning structure but their effort was in vain. The materials of the structure being of a highly inflammable nature the flames raged furiously, and in about half an hour the wards block was completely gutted. The fire brigade were communicated with and the steamers from Chinchpoogly, Byculla, and Babulla Tank arrived and played on the flames. Fortunately there was no wind and the fire though resulted in the total destruction of the quarters, which were only a few feet away from the hospital wards, caused no alarm amongst the patients. The fire brigade prevented the fire from spreading to an adjoining structure, and put it out within an hour. The fire originated in the compartment occupied by Miss Goodall, but the cause has not yet been ascertained. The nurses have lost all their personal belongings. The total loss caused by the destruction of the structure and the personal property belonging to the three nurses is roughly estimated at Rs. 5,000.

PAINFUL FATALITY AT BYCULLA.

SAD DEATH OF DR. W. MORRISON.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Dr. William Morrison, Plague Medical Officer at Kalyan, during the early hours of yesterday morning. Dr. Morrison for the past 18 months has resided with Mr. Monie, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, at the bungalow in the College compound. They both retired about midnight, and at about half-past three yesterday morning Dr. Morrison was found by one of the servants lying dead in a pool of blood on the stone floor at the bottom of the staircase with his face smashed. The circumstances under which he came to such a violent end can only be conjectured, but it is evident that after retiring to his own room he left early in the morning, when Mr. Monie was asleep, for some reason or other, and whilst either in the act of descending the staircase, or leaning against the bannister, he slipped on the landing, overbalanced himself, and fell on to the stone floor in the entrance hall, a distance of about 22 feet. It appears that he dined with Mr. Monie as usual, there being also present a guest man guest and three ladies. After dinner Dr. Morrison and Mr. Monie played a game of billiards, and, their game having left, they both retired to Mr. Monie's bedroom at about mid-night. When Mr. Monie turned into bed, the Doctor was seated on a chair close by reading and smoking. Mr. Monie awoke at about 3-30, and, as the mosquitoes had been worrying him, he got up and called to his butler to look at his curtain whilst he went on to the verandah. In passing Dr. Morrison's bedroom door, he noticed that the bed was unoccupied, and that the light was still burning brightly. He then enquired of his servant what had become of the Doctor Sahib, and, as he did not know, they both searched different part of the house. Shortly afterwards the butler, on going downstairs, called out that the sahib was lying on the floor at the bottom of the stairs. On going down to see what had happened, the butler again shouted out, saying that the sahib was lying in a pool of blood. This greatly alarmed Mr. Monie, who immediately sent for a doctor, and the assistance of a friend. Shortly afterwards the police were also communicated with. The staircase, over which deceased fell, is a wooden one with two flights of steps and a lobby in between, and winds round two sides of the wall of the entrance hall. The banister is about three or four feet high, and extends from the top landing to the ground floor, protecting a square opening from which one can look up to the top of the bungalow.

Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner held an inquest in the morning regarding the death of the deceased.

Mr. Hugh Monie, Principal, Technical Institute, said the deceased was a plague doctor at Kalyan, and had been obtaining with him for the last eighteen months. Previous night he and the deceased dined at the bungalow with some guest, amongst whom was Mr. Shrewsbury. About midnight the witness went to bed leaving the deceased sitting in the room reading and smoking as usual. He was then dressed as viewed by the jury and had his coat on the back of the chair. At times he was in the habit of going to the verandah. At half past 2 o'clock yesterday, during which witness awoke and heard him coughing. At 3-30 a.m. witness got up on account of mosquitoes and went in search of his boy to get a glass of gingerale. On his way he passed the deceased's room and noticed the bed in it had been unoccupied, and the light turned up. He sent the boy to search for the deceased, who was in the habit of sleeping all over the house. In about a quarter of an hour the butler called witness from half way down the stairs and informed him that the deceased was lying in a pool of blood. He went out at the side entrance at once and met a European Inspector near J. J. Hospital and asked him to bring Dr. Saits. The witness then went to the happened. He then went to Mr. Shrewsbury's house at Hope Hall Estate and returned with that gentleman. The deceased was quite sober, when the witness last saw him on the previous night, but he was subject to insomnia. Witness and deceased were only in the house during the night. The witness remembered having seen deceased sleep-walking in Janjira six months ago. He was aged fifty-five to sixty. About half-an-hour after the arrival of the fire engine passed by the bungalow in which the deceased might have got up to see it. It was few minutes after that the witness heard that the deceased's body had been found. The deceased was in well-to-do circumstances. He was very cheerful on the previous night.

Antone Mendes, a butler in the employ of Mr. Monie, said that in the morning the hamal came to him and told him that the Sahib wanted him. The witness went out and met Mr. Monie on the side staircase; when the latter inquired of him where the Doctor was. The witness searched for him in the bed room and other places but failed to find him. He then went down and found the doctor lying on the ground floor in the position viewed by the jury. He at once shouted to Mr. Monie that the doctor was there. The witness then went close to him and found him in a pool of blood under the head. He was motionless and his head was crushed at the top. Mr. Monie saw the deceased and immediately after went out. Mr. Monie and the doctor lived amicably. The height from the top of the stairs to the ground floor was about four men.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to fracture of the skull caused by an accidental fall from the stairs of a house.

The deceased gentleman, who was in about his sixtieth year, belonged to Edinburgh and the University of which city he took his M. D. degree. At a fairly early stage of his career he went out to China, where he was professionally engaged for upwards of twenty years, he being appointed Civil Surgeon in Newchwang, his services being jointly retained by the Chinese Government and the British. He was much liked in China and on more than one occasion the Chinese Government and the British officials there complimented him on the good work he had done. About three years ago he came to India, where he has been chiefly engaged in charge of plague operations at Sholapur and Kalyan. He was of a somewhat retiring disposition, but among the little circle of friends he had gathered around him he enjoyed a great popularity, and by them his bright, genial company will be much missed. Recently he had been suffering from insomnia.

THE MATHERAN QUARRYING CASE.

THE case in which Mr. Mathavdas G. L. Pasta is prosecuting against the Secretary of State was continued in the District Court at Thana yesterday.

Mr. Mathavdas G. L. Pasta, the plaintiff, cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, said he got permission from Government land as well as from his own plot. That was some time after the permission to build had been obtained. Kondu Valai Mahomed was employed by witness as a building contractor in 1898-99; but the application to dig earth and stones from Government land, made by the contractor, was not on his account. He had been to Matheran in 1898, 1899 and 1897 but had not seen the "Rules and Usages of Matheran," before the commencement of the case.

Re-examined by Mr. Setalvad, witness said that the bill for the stones used for his bungalow was presented to witness after the filing of the suit. It is false, for the Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. Tyebji were in his mind when he answered yesterday that attempts were made to levy fees. He had built the bungalow at Matheran for his personal use, and not as an ordinary investment.

Mr. Ruttonji, Pestonji examined by Mr. Setalvad, said he owned two houses at Matheran. Witness bought one in 1892-93 and the other he built in 1898, which was completed in 1899 or 1900. He never saw the paper called the "Rules and Usages of Matheran." He heard in 1900 or 1901, that some such rules had been made, and thereupon witness went to the Superintendent's office and asked the clerk to furnish him with a copy. The clerk said he could not give it without the permission of the Superintendent. Afterwards he wrote to the Superintendent for a copy, but received no reply. Then he saw the Superintendent, who informed witness that the rules were not for public circulation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said he had received no summons, but Mr. Gandhy asked him to appear as a witness the day before yesterday. When witness received a bill for earth and stones dug, he was informed about some rules relating to Matheran.

Mr. Setalvad here closed his case, and said he did not wish to call further witnesses, as Mr. Jardine had admitted that Government did not levy or demand fees prior to 1893 from lessees for excavating stones and earth from the leasehold land used for all lawful purposes of the plot.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the Court on the evidence, said he would have to ask for a short adjournment, as he wished to examine Dr. Colli on some points. He also wished to ask for a commission to examine Major Lloyd Jones, who, he had heard in a private letter, was at Calcutta.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE GRIEVANCE OF PREVENTIVE MEN IN CALCUTTA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, May 15, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been directed to the fact that by a provisional order of the Accountant-General of Bengal of June 10th, 1901, the members of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service were deprived of 25 per cent. of their overtime earnings, and that to an appeal to the Viceroy by 117 of the officers no reply was accorded, but the collector stated that if an average equal to that of the two preceding years was not realised by the officers the money deducted would be returned, but that this has not been done, and, if so, will he state what steps are contemplated to remedy this alleged grievance.

Lord George Hamilton: The general question of regulating payments for overtime work in the Customs Department in Calcutta and other Indian ports has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of India. It was decided at one time to restrict such allowances to three-fourths of the fee receipts, on the ground that the officials had no claim to receive the whole of the fees charged by the Government to the public in respect of overtime work. It has, however, now been decided that whatever fees are levied shall in future be paid in full to the Customs staff, the scale of fees being kept as low as possible in order to relieve the coasts and shipowners, so far as may be practicable, of charges respecting which complaints have been made. In giving effect to the new rules the Government of India will, no doubt, consider whether they should in any respect have retrospective effect.

EAST INDIA (LIABILITY FOR INCREASE IN BRITISH SOLDIERS' PAY).

On the motion of Sir Charles Dilk a return of the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, and the War Office, with reference to the increase of pay of the British soldier; and the arbitration of the Lord Chief Justice as to the proportion of the cost of it that should fall upon India was granted.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA.

Monday, May 18.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the administration of Burma is now a charge upon the Indian revenues or whether there is balance shown in favour of Burma; and will he say what is the amount in each case.

Lord G. Hamilton: In 1901-1902, the last year for which final accounts are available, the revenue of Burma exceeded its civil expenditure by about £1,800,000.

LEPERS AND LEPROSY.

On Wednesday, May 20.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the number of lepers in Burma according to the latest available return, and whether any provision is made for their compulsory segregation, as is the case in Ceylon, and, if not, will he consider the advisability of enacting such an enactment to be passed so as to remove this source of danger to the general health of both the white and native population of Burma.

Earl Percy: According to the census there were 4,190 lepers in Burma in 1901. Provision for the compulsory segregation of lepers publicly soliciting alms, or appearing at large without any ostensible means of subsistence, is made by the Indian Lepers Act, which is in force in Burma. There are three leper asylums in the province.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the prevalence of leprosy in Ceylon, and of the fact that the ordinances recently passed by the Legislative Council provide for the compulsory segregation of lepers in Ceylon, he will state what is the number of leper hospitals in Ceylon, and how many leper patients can be accommodated therein, and will he consider the advisability of making provision for these people by the erection of additional hospitals in isolated districts with a view to enable the segregation of all leper to be properly carried out if the present accommodation is insufficient.

Mr. Chamberlain: There are two leper hospitals in Ceylon, and 312 leper patients can be accommodated in them. The leper ordinances do not require

...ademic view" them of any kind; and yet at the time during this war, by the voluntary decision of the people, at least 50,000 Colonial soldiers have stood in the field by the side of British troops, displaying a valiancy equal to their own and the keenest intelligence. (Loud cheers). It is something for a humiliated and war-weary country in days ... [illegible] ... to find ... [illegible] ... when we had ... [illegible] ... for our very lives; ... [illegible] ... power ... [illegible] ... and I believe their ... [illegible] ... and if money would ... [illegible] ... divisions of the most ... [illegible] ... which ... [illegible] ... to maintain. So far as personal sacrifices are involved, risking your life and encountering every hardship, the colonies did their duty to the last man. If it came to another question, the question of the share they bore in the pecuniary burden while the war involved, well I think they might have done more. (Hear, hear.) I did not hesitate to tell my fellow-subjects in the colonies of South Africa, whatever they may think in this or that quarter, that, though they had done much, they had not done enough; they had left substantially the whole burden on the shoulders of the mother country; and that in the future, if they valued the privileges, they must be prepared to take a greater share of the obligations. (Hear, hear.) If I had been speaking in Australia or in Canada I would have said the same thing (hear, hear), and perhaps I should have been inclined to say it in stronger terms; and, if I may judge by the reception of my utterances in South Africa, I should give no offence by this frank speaking. (Hear, hear.) There is something, however, to be remembered on the other side of our colonies, and that is that this idea of a common responsibility is altogether a new one, and we have done nothing to encourage it. It is presented to them in the light of a new tax, and people have an extraordinary way of regarding a new tax with a suspicion (laughter), and even with dislike. (Hear hear.) It was what happened I spoke in Natal, and the people of Natal responded by taking upon their shoulders a burden which for a small colony was considerable, and which they had thought of placing upon ourselves. I spoke in the Transvaal; and the representatives of every class in the Transvaal, and none more enthusiastically than the working people, took upon themselves a burden of £30 per head of the white population, a burden which, indeed, the riches of the country justified, but which was something altogether in excess of any similar obligation placed upon any other country in the world. (Hear, hear.) I spoke in Cape Colony, and only in Cape Colony, owing to the division of opinion which has prevailed there I neither expected nor asked for a contribution towards the war. I do expect—I do not know whether I shall be disappointed—but I do expect in the time to come Dutch and English will both feel, as the Empire belongs to them as well as to us, bound towards the future expenditure of the country to contribute more liberally than they have done in the past. Well, all have done something; and, to my mind, it is a great thing to get the principle accepted and I think it depends upon us whether in future the application of this principle should be made with greater liberality or whether, as I have said, we are all to fall back each to care for himself and "The devil take the hindmost." (Laughter.) Sir, my idea of British policy, I mean the policy of the United Kingdom, is that, at the beginning of this things, at the beginning of this new chapter, we should show our appreciation, our cordial appreciation, of the first step to be taken by our colonies to show their solidarity with us. Every advance which they make should be reciprocated. We should set ourselves a great example of community of interest and, above all, that community of sacrifice on which alone the Empire can permanently rest. I have admitted that the colonies have been backward in their contributions towards Imperial defence. They are following their own lines. I hope they will do better. But in the meantime they are doing a great deal, and they are trying to promote his union which I regard as of so much importance in their own way and by their own means.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

And first among those means is the offer of preferential tariffs. (Cheers.) Now, that is a matter which at the present moment is of the greatest possible importance to every one of you. It depends upon how we treat this policy of the colonies—not a policy inaugurated by us, but it is a policy which comes to us from our colonies—it depends upon how we treat it, whether it is developed in the future or whether it is withdrawn as being non-acceptable to those whom it is sought to benefit. The other day, immediately after I left South Africa, a great conference was held for the first time of all the colonies in South Africa, the new colonies as well as the old. Boers and the Dutch were represented as well as the British. And this conference recommended the other Legislatures of the different colonies to give to us the mother country preference upon all dutiable goods of 25 per cent. (Cheers.) Last year at the conference of Premiers the representatives of Australia and New Zealand accepted the same principle. They said in their different colonies there might be some difference of treatment; but so far as the principle was concerned they pledged themselves to recommend to their constituents a substantial preference in favour of goods produced in the mother country. Now, that again is a new chapter in our Imperial history; and again I say is it to end there? In my opinion these recommendations and these pledges will bear fruit just in proportion as you show your appreciation of them; and they will depend largely upon the experience of Canada which has been their precursor in a similar movement. Canada is the greatest, the most prosperous of our self-governing colonies. At the present time it is in the full swing of an extraordinary prosperity, which, I hope, I believe, will lead to a great increase in its population, its strength, its importance in the constellation of free nations which constitutes the British Empire. Canada is of all our colonies the most backwards in contributing to common defence; but Canada has been the most forward in endeavouring to unite the Empire by the other means of strengthening our commercial relations and giving to us special favour and preference. If we appreciate this action properly it seems to me that not only is it certain that every other colony of the Empire will necessarily and in due time follow this example, but Canada herself and the other colonies also, as the bond are drawn closer, as we become more and more one people united by interest as well as by sentiment, will be more and more ready to take its fair share in those burdens of defence to which I have referred.

THE EXAMPLE OF CANADA.

Now, what has Canada done for us? Let me say, however, before I come to that that my policy which I wish to make clear to you is not to force our colonies—that is hopeless; they are as independent as we are—but to meet everything they do. If they see a way of drawing the Empire together, let us help them in that, even if they may not be prepared to join us in some other way from which we think the same result would be achieved. But let us be prepared to accept every indication on their part of this desire. Let us show we appreciate it, and believe me it will not be long before all will come into line and the results which follow will be greater than perhaps it would be prudent now to anticipate. Well, I say, what has Canada done for us? Canada in 1898 for sir, voluntarily of her own accord, as a recognition of her obligations to the mother country, as a recognition especially of the fact that we were the greatest of the free markets open to Canadian produce, gave us a preference on all dutiable goods of 25 per cent. In 1900 she increased that preference, also freely of her own accord to 33 1-3 per cent. (Cheers.) I have had occasion to point out that the results of this great concession have been to a certain extent to some reasons disappointing. The increase in our trade with Canada has been very great; but it has not increased largely out of proportion to the increase of the trade between Canada and other countries, but this remains true that whereas before these concessions the trade of this colony with Canada was constantly reducing getting less and less, that reduction had been stayed and the trade has continually increased (hear, hear) and to put it in a word the trade between our colony of Canada and the mother country, which was 6 1-2 millions in 1897-98, is now carried on at a rate of probably a good deal more but at all events I will say to be safe of 11 millions sterling in the present year (cheers) and the increase is chiefly in textile goods cotton, woollen, and goods of that kind, and in manufactures of hardware and iron and steel. At the same time, whereas the percentage of the total trade had fallen from 40 per cent. I think or at all events from a large percentage, to 23 1-2 per cent. in the last few years it has been gradually climbing up again and it has now reached for the present year 26 1-2 per cent. Well, that is an important result; but the Ministers of Canada when they were here last year made to me a further definite offer. They said:—"We have done for you as much as we can do voluntarily and freely and without return. If you are willing to reciprocate in any way we are prepared to reconsider our tariff with a view of seeing whether we cannot give you further reductions, especially in regard to those goods in which you come into competition with foreigners, and we will do this if you will meet us by giving us a drawback on the small tax of 1s. which you have put upon corn." That was an offer which we had to refuse. I must say that, if I could treat matters of this kind solely in regard to my position as Secretary of State for the Colonies, I should have said, "That is a fair offer; that is a generous offer from your point of view, and it is an offer which we might ask our people to accept. But, speaking for the Government as a whole, not in the interests of the colonies, I am obliged to say that it is contrary to the established fiscal policy of this country, and that we hold ourselves bound to keep as open market for all the world even if they close their markets to us (laughter), and that, therefore, so long as that is the mandate of the British public we are not in a position to offer any preference or favour whatever even to our own children. We cannot make any difference between those who free us well and those who tax us (cries of Shame). Yes; but this is the doctrine which I am told is the accepted doctrine of the free-trader: and we are all free-traders (Cries No, no, and laughter.) well, I am. (Loud laughter.) I have considerable doubts whether the temperance of free trade which is current amongst a certain limited section is the true interpretation. (Hear, hear.) But I am perfectly certain that I am not a protectionist. But I want to point out that if the interpretation is that our only duty is to buy in the cheapest market without regard to whatever we can sell, if that is the theory of free trade which finds acceptance here and elsewhere, then in pursuance of that policy you will have to take your stand under a revolution, a further revolution, in duties in favour of Canada which offers to your manufacturers of this country; and you may lose a great deal more, because, in the speech which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of Finance, has to be called in Canada, made to the Canadian Parliament the other day, which has just come to me, I find he says that if we are told definitely Great Britain, the mother country, can no longer favour us in any way, if positively we must recognise her position and reconsider the postponement we have already given.

GERMAN RETALIATION ON CANADA.

Well, there are big questions, and this particular question is complicated in a rather unexpected manner. The position which protects us from offering an advantage to our colonies prevents us from defending them if they are attacked. Now I suppose you and I are agreed that the field is Empire is one and indivisible. Cheers.) You and I are agreed that we absolutely refuse to look upon any of the States that form the British Empire as in any way exclusive to us any advantage or concession to which the original Empire is entitled. We may call them foreign countries, but the moment this Mother Country or Canada does a kindness to or a manner of favour agreement concerning nobody else; but unfortunately Germany thinks otherwise. There is a German Empire. The German Empire is divided into States—Bavaria and, left us say, Hanover, Saxony, and Warwickshire. They may deal between themselves in any way they please. As a matter of fact, they have entire free trade among themselves. We do not consider them separate entities; we treat the German Empire as a whole. We do not consider Bavaria as a State giving an advantage to another State that Empire and does not owe it to all the rest of the world. But in this case of Canada Germany insists upon treating Canada as though it were a separate country, refuses to recognize it as a part of our Empire, entitled to claim as I have said, the privileges of that Empire, regards its agreement as being something more than a domestic agreement; and it has penalized Canada by placing upon Canadian goods an additional duty. Well now the reason for that is clear. The German newspapers very frankly explain that this is a policy of reprisal, and that it is intended to deter other colonies from giving to us the same advantage. Therefore it is not merely punishment inflicted by Germany upon Canada but it is a threat to South Africa, to Australia, and to New Zealand; and this policy, as a policy of dictation and interference, is justified by the belief that we are so wedded to our fiscal system that we cannot interfere, that we cannot defend our colonies, and that in fact any one of them which attempts to establish any kind of special relation with us does so at her own risk and must be left to bear the brunt of foreign hostility. In my mind that is putting us in a rather humiliating position. (Hear, hear.) I do not like it at all. I know what will follow if we allow it to prevail. It is easy to predict the consequences. How do you think that under such circumstances we can approach our colonies with appeals to aid us in promoting the union of the Empire, or ask them to bear a share of the common burden? Are we to say to them, "Tut, it is your Empire, take pride in it, share its privileges?" They say:—"What are its privileges? The privileges appear to be if we treat you as relations and friends; if we show you kindness, we give you preference, you get no benefit by our action and only leave us alone to fight our own battles against those who are often led by our action." Now is that free trade? (Cries of "No.") I am not going further to-night. (Cries of "Go on.") My object is to put the position before you; and above all, as I have just come home from great colonies, I want you to see these matters as they appear to our colonial fellow-subjects. Their is no doubt what they think, and there is no doubt of what great issues hang upon their decision.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

I said just now is this free trade? No, it is absolutely a new situation, (Cheers.) There has been nothing like it in our history. It was a situation that was never contemplated by any of those whom we regard as the authors of free trade. What would Mr. Bright, what would Mr. Cobden, have said to this state of things? I do not know. It would be presumptuous to imagine; but this I can say. Mr. Cobden did not hesitate to make a treaty of preference and reciprocity with France (hear, hear), an Mr. Bright did not hesitate to approve his action; and I cannot believe if they had been present among us now and known what this new situation was I cannot believe that they would have hesitated to make a treaty of preference and reciprocity with our own children. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Well, you see the point. You want an Empire. (Hear, hear.) Do you think it better to cultivate this trade with your own people or to let that go in order that you may keep the trade of the world rightly enough, are your competitors and rivals? I say it is a new position. I say the people of this Empire have got to consider it. I do not want to hasten their decision. They have two alternatives before them. They may maintain if they like in all its severity the interpretation, in my mind an entirely artificial and wrong interpretation, which has been placed upon the doctrines of free trade by a small remnant of Little Englanders of the Manchester school who now profess to be the sole repositories of the doctrines of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright. They may maintain that policy in all its severity although it is repudiated by every other nation and by all your own colonies. In that case they will be absolutely precluded either from giving any kind of preference or favour to any of their colonies abroad or even protecting their colonies abroad when they offer to favour us. That is the first alternative. The second alternative is that we should insist that we will not be bound by any purely technical definition of free trade, that, while we retain as one chief object free interchange of trade and commerce between ourselves and all the nations of the world, we will nevertheless reserve our freedom, the freedom that power of negotiation, that power of retaliations (loud cheers), whenever our own interests or our relations between our colonies and ourselves are threatened by other people. (Cheers.) I leave the matter in our hands. I desire that a discussion on this subject should be opened. The time has not yet come to settle it, but it seems to me that for good or for evil this is an issue much greater in its consequences than any of our local disputes. (Hear, hear.) Mike a mistake in legislation yet it can be corrected: make a mistake in your Imperial policy. It is irretrievable. You have an opportunity from will never have it again.

THE ISSUE OF THE NEXT ELECTION.

I do not think myself that a general election is very near (laughter), but, whether it is near or distant, I think our opponents may perhaps find that the issues which they propose to raise are not the issues on which we shall take the opinion of the country. (Cheers.) If we raise an issue of this kind, the answer will depend not upon petty personal considerations, not upon temporary interest, but upon the conviction that the people of this country have it in their hearts to do all that is necessary even if it occasionally goes against their own prejudices, to consolidate an Empire which can only be maintained by relations of interest as well as by relations of sentiment. For my own part I believe in a British Empire, in an Empire which, although it should be its first duty to cultivate friendship with all the nations of the world, should yet, even if alone, be self-sustaining and self-sufficient, able to maintain itself against the competition of all its rivals and I do not believe in a Little England which shall be separated from all those to whom it would in the natural course look for support and affection, a Little England which would place the dependent absolutely on the mercy of those who envy its present prosperity, and who have shown they are ready to do all in their power to prevent its future union with the British races throughout the world. (Loud and continued cheers.)

IRISH RIOT OVER THE KING'S VISIT.

WILD SCENES IN DUBLIN.

COL. McBRIDE'S BRIDE ON THE WAR PATH.

THERE were wild, riotous scenes at a meeting on May 18 in the Rotunda, Dublin, held in support of the fund for the maintenance of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Mr. J. Harrington, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, presided, while several members of Parliament were present, including Mr. John Redmond. The meeting was packed, and it was soon noticed that the majority of those present were supporters of the Gaelic League, and adherents of the extreme party. During the Lord Mayor's opening speech Mrs. McBride (nee Miss Maud Gonne) arrived on the platform, and was greatly cheered. As the Lord Mayor was about to call on Mr. Redmond to address the meeting, Mrs. McBride advanced towards the chair and claimed hearing in advance of Mr. Redmond. Then the row began. An excited parley took place between Mrs. McBridge and the Lord Mayor, to whom Mrs. McBride proffered a written document, which Mr. Harrington was excitedly trying to force away from him. The whole meeting was now in a surging uproar. The extreme party formed a large organised body, and they cheered vigorously for Mrs. McBridge, while the other party were quite bewildered by the turn which affairs had taken. Mrs. McBride was heard to shriek out: "We have come here to ask a question whether in the event of the King's visit to Ireland the Lord Mayor will receive him." Mr. Redmond, coming forward, said if Mrs. McBride wanted to be heard it would be discourteous to refuse her, and Mrs. McBride then said she came there with a deputation from the People's Protection Committee, which had been formed to oppose any reception to the King in Ireland. She had been requested, she said amid groans and cheers, to ask if the Lord Mayor intended to summon a meeting of the corporation to arrange that an address should be presented to the King.

"NOT A FLUNKEY."

The Lord Mayor denied statements made in Mrs. McBride's newspaper, and said: "There is not a shadow of truth in the statement that I planned or contrived to receive the King. I am no flunkey, and I hope that is sufficient." More words passed between Mrs. McBride and the Lord Mayor, but what was said could not be heard for the frantic shouts of the people. At last a number of the lady's supporters armed with sticks, made a rush upon the platform. Missile were flung about in a reckless manner, and all the non-combatants, both in the hall and on the platform, rushed in panic for the various means of exit. Screams were heard from the ladies in the gallery and in the hand-to-hand encounters which ensued in various parts of the room, several people were injured. After the scuffle subsided a little it was found that Mrs. McBride and her friends had left the platform, and the hall then presented a fearful spectacle of broken chairs and shattered furniture. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Harrington rallied their forces, and Mr. Redmond told the meeting such scenes invariably discredited the cause of Ireland and could not be summarily dealt with because the ringleader was a lady. Mr. Redmond then proceeded with his address, but he was frequently interrupted.

A COWARDLY ATTACK.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P., replied that the Gaelic League was in any way responsible for the disturbance. They were at a crisis in Irish affairs; on its solution depended perhaps the whole future of the country and it would be foolish in the extreme if the Nationalists did not maintain those whom they had elected to perform properly their Parliamentary duties while an immense and complicated question was being decided. A mere unjustifiable proceeding than the attempts to break up the Rotunda meeting it would be difficult to conceive, nor could they entertain any thing but the utmost contempt for the method of attack of the interrupters. First of all the ground upon which they had forced their present position was the followers of the leader of the Irish party was absolutely indefensible. What had the King's visit, and the Lord Mayor's action in regard thereto to do with the collection for the Parliamentary fund, and why should the occasion have been taken advantage of to make a brawl which could have no good result to the country. The method of attack was, moreover, cowardly in the extreme. Ladies were put to the fighting, and the organisers of the meeting were thereby prevented from taking measures which would no doubt have been adopted had the disturbance been confined to gentlemen.

After the scenes at the Nationalist meeting in the Rotunda, among the persons admitted to Jervis street Hospital was Mr. John McDermott (suffering from scalp wound), John Gibney, Dublin, and Bernard O'Brien, Dublin. After having their wounds dressed, all three were able to leave the hospital.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, May 20 "Standard" Lord Rosebery's speech has made a considerable impression here. Some of the papers talk of the possibility of his cooperating with Mr. Chamberlain to carry on the policy which would leave no room, they say, for Little Englanders.

I suggested, yesterday, that the German Press may have received an official hint not to be too aggressive in dealing with the Canadian incident. In a leading article, to-day, the "Kolnische Zeitung" utters a warning against German rashness. It writes:—

We do not hesitate to say that, after what has recently happened in Canada and England, Germany cannot avoid taking counter measures, but it is immaterial whether this counter measures be decreed sooner or later, especially as the Canadian imports into Germany are very insignificant. In any case, careful deliberation must precede action, for there are far more important things at stake in this affair than German Canadian commerce. It would be a great mistake to under rate the importance of Mr. Chamberlain's declaration on the assumption that the majority of his Ministerial colleagues are not in harmony with him. It can easily be understood that after the South African war there is a strong current in England in favour of imperial union. Such a union, however, can only be realised in the long run by the mother country giving up her past economical policy, and passing from Free Trade to Protectionism. With the possibility of such a radical change those who have to decide about the German counter measures against Canada will have to reckon. The responsibility that weighs on the German Imperial Government is therefore, increased; and sensible people will understand that our Government examines and considers measures of defence before carrying them into effect. Reuters' correspondent telegraphs from Berlin (May 20):—The Berlin Press treats Lord Rosebery's speech from the personal standpoint. The opinion generally expressed is that the speech will do little to further the question of preferential trade between Great Britain and her Colonies, being neither pro nor contra, and that all the hopes entertained of the future Premiership of Lord Rosebery are shattered. The newspapers appear to think that Lord Rosebery is canvassing for a place in a future Cabinet with Mr. Chamberlain as Premier.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs (May 20):—Under the title "Lettre du Vatican" the "Gazette de Lausanne" publishes one of a series of interesting contributions on Vatican affairs said to be directly inspired by the Cardinal Secretary of State. It deals with the strained relation between the French Government and the Vatican resulting from the execution of the Associations Law, and throws fresh light on its present somewhat acute phase. The correspondent, after pointing out that the Pope remained passive until M. Combes's last two circulars were issued, declares that the present movement of resistance on the part of a number of French bishops unquestionably meets with the full approval of the Vatican, by whom it is even encouraged. He states that the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla will seize an early opportunity of making some public manifestation. The same authority affirms that the Vatican has decided to adopt a policy of resistance in its future relations with the Republic, and that this policy will soon produce its effect.

The informant of the "Gazette de Lausanne," referring to the Emperor William's recent visit to Rome, says that the Pope has been positively won over and fascinated by the Emperor's demonstrations of friendship and courtesy, and inquires whether he really went to Rome for the Vatican or for the Quirinal, suggesting that it is probably more for the former than for the latter.

On May 15 the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" had telegraphed:—The German semi-official Press is still engaged in correcting statements which have appeared in foreign journals concerning the Emperor's recent visit to Rome. Thus the "North German Gazette" writes:—"The Novoe Vremya" publishes a telegram dated from Rome, which says:—'The information reaches us from a trustworthy source that, in spite of the pressure applied by the Emperor William, the Vatican will not alter its attitude in the question of the protectorate over the missions in the East.' As another St. Petersburg journal affirms that this telegram will probably create a very pleasant impression in Paris and a very unpleasant impression in Berlin, we should like to remark that it can only give rise to amusement here for pressure whatever has been applied by Germany in order to bring about an alteration of the "status quo" as regards the question of the protectorate."

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

NEW BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

Sofia, May 19 "Times."—The cabinet crisis came to an end yesterday shortly before midnight, when General Petroff submitted to Prince Ferdinand the following list which received his Royal Highness's approval:—General Racho Patroff, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Petkoff, Interior; Dr. Shishmanoff, Public Instruction; M. Manusheff, Finance; Dr. Gennadieff, justice; Col. Savoff, War; M. Popoff, Public Works and ad interim Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. The correspondent adds:—

The new Ministry may be described as a Stambolovist Cabinet. General Petroff and Col. Savoff are former colleagues of M. Stamboloff, and M. Manusheff and Dr. Gennadieff belong to the Stambolovist Party. Dr. Shishmanoff is a distinguished man of letters who has hitherto taken no parting politics. M. Popoff, who was a member of the previous Cabinet, was formerly a Stoilovist and more recenly a Zankovist.

The new Government will continue the pacific policy of its predecessor under more favourable conditions as it will not be exposed to the suspicion of subserviency to foreign interests, and the measures which it may find necessary to take on the frontier and elsewhere will consequently be less productive irritation.

The return of the Stambolovists to power will make an excellent impression in Constantinople, where it is well understood that the party will remain faithful to the principles of its former chief, who attached the utmost importance to friendly relations with Turkey. The impression produced in St. Petersburg will scarcely be as satisfactory, but the Russian Government will doubtless, soon convince itself that no departure will take place from the policy which has been laid down. Assurances to this effect have already been given.

"Reuter's" correspondent telegraphed on May 19:—The new Cabinet has published the following statement of its programme:—In its foreign policy it will seek to be on the best terms with all the Powers and with its neighbours, especially with Russia, but without losing sight of the interests of the country. Its domestic policy will be the strict enforcement of the laws on the basis of the equality of all citizens without distinction of party.

The constitution of the Cabinet has caused great relief. There is a general conviction that the new Cabinet will obtain an amelioration of the lot of Bulgarians in turkey, and will obviate a conflict with that country.

From Vienna the "Standard" correspondent telegraphs (May 20):—

The Vienna Press, to-day, plainly reflects the satisfaction felt here at the solution of the Bulgarian Ministerial crisis. Unless Bulgaria, it is argued, wished to change her attitude towards the Macedonian movement there would be no sense in replacing the Daneff Ministry by General Petroffs. The fact that Prince Ferdinand has effected this change shows that it has at last been recognised in Sofia that the Macedonian insurrection has no chance of success. It was anticipated here that the change of Ministers in Bulgaria would also be well-comed at St. Petersburg but, so far this does not seem to be the case. It will be well, however, to wait for some semiofficial Russian utterance on this subject, the more so as a Sofia telegram to Die Zeit asserts that in Bulgarian Ministerial circles there is an impression that the new Cabinet is favorable received by the Russian Government. In Constantinople great satisfaction is felt at what is thought to be a change for the better in Bulgaria. It is confidently hoped that General Petroff will establish good relation between the Principality and the Sovereign Prince.

THE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

The following telegrams are published:—Vienna May 15,—Apprehension lest a massacre of Christians by Mussulmans in Macedonia should seriously complicate the Balkan situation, seems to be diminishing in official quarters. There is believed to be reason to hope that the worst may be over, though certainty is still impossible. Hope is based on the evident interests of Turkey to prevent excesses, and on signs that the Ottoman authorities not only perceive their interest but are determined to protect it.

Constantinople, May 16 (Reuter),—Notwithstanding the ardent desire of the Sultan to avoid bloodshed in the pacification of Albania, the advance of the imperial troops on Ipek was not effected without resistance. The column under Shemsi Pasha was attacked by Albanians who after a sharp fight, in which the artillery took part, were repulsed and withdrew to the mountains. There were many killed and wounded on both sides, but details are still lacking. Some chiefs, including the inhabitants of Ipek, afterwards submitted, promising obedience and fidelity to the Sultan, but others are still holding the mountains. The imperial troops occupied Ipek yesterday.

In the course of an audience granted to Baron Marshal, von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador, yesterday the Sultan told his Excellency that the troops were to occupy Ipek to-day, and expressed his confidence that a general pacification would ensue. Is is understood that the wives and families of the chiefs at Ipek who have withdrawn to the mountains will be kept as hostages.

Constantinople, May 17 (Reuter),—Great reserve is maintained in Turkish circles as to the details of the fight which occurred between the Imperial troops, and the Albanians during the advance of Shemsi Pasha on Ipek. It is reported, however, that several hundred Albanians were killed and wounded, while the numbers of the losses on the side of the troops is unknown. In the same quarters it is declared that the Albanians at Ipek have sent to Yildiz Kiosk a telegram acknowledging the submission and their fidelity to the Sultan.

Buda-Pesth, May 18 (Times),—A brief account of the skirmish which occurred between the Albanians and the Turks before the occupation of Ipek is published to-day by the "Budapesti Hirlap" from a trustworthy correspondent at Uskub. The Turks appear to have lost heavily from the Albanian attack, but subsequently dispersed the enemy and destroyed 12 Albanian strongholds. The Albanian chieftains, however, including the influential Hadji Hussein, escaped to the mountains. The numbers of killed and wounded are unknown. The conflict took place near the bridge of Bistrizza.

Vienna, May 20 (Standard)—The latest reports from the Balkan go to show that the situation in the critical region has decidedly improved. The energy of the Porte, in dealing with the Albanian problem, gives great satisfaction here. The situations now appears as follows:—Rushdi Pasha's main force is in the neighbour of Djakova. Nazir Pasha's Division is at Ipek and in the neighbourhood. Shemsi Pasha's Division is near the Servian Monastery of Dechani while the reserves are at Prizrend. It is reported that the tribes of Reka and Hasi have surrendered and consented to the reforms, and even to the appointment of Christian gendarmes. It is estimated that the Albanians have lost from 200 to 500 men. The Turkish troops seem also to have suffered considerable losses. It is noteworthy that the Sultan has given a free hand to the Grand Vizir in the present operation against the Albanians.

Sofia, May 18.—I learn from a refugee who escaped from prison at Nevrokop and arrived here to-day that several Bulgarian notabilities of that town have been killed. The Bishop is confined to his house under arrest. The large village of Valdevo has been destroyed by fire, and many inhabitants have perished.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE CORN DUTY.

MR. BALFOUR, who was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 15th ultimo received at Westminster an influential deputation, headed by Mr. Chaplin, M.P., on the subject of the corn duty. Having heard members of the deputation, Mr. Balfour said the case before them resolved itself into three parts—that of the miller, that of the former, and the case drawn from general considerations of taxation. It was alleged that the millers had spent a large amount of capital in expending their plant on the faith of the pledges of the Government that the tax was to be part of the permanent fiscal system of the country. But that argument could only have a meaning if the tax was intended to have some protective effect on the milling industry. He categorically asserted that it was not intended to have any such effect, and quoted a declaration of Sir M. H. Beach's on the point; and he also entered into statistical argument to show that the protective effect of the tax on the milling industry had been greatly exaggerated. As to the case of the farmer, Mr. Balfour dwelt on the fact that the tax was not intended to be of a protective character. Mr. Chaplin had admitted that he himself did not regard it as protective; but, if it were not so, why did the agricultural interest consider themselves so deeply concerned in its maintenance? And if it accidentally had, or was supposed to have, a protective effect which was not intended, that did not constitute an obligation on the Government to maintain it. The Premier proceeded to argue that the tax was rather a disadvantage than an advantage to the farmer, because it was a tax on feeding stuffs. In regard to considerations of general taxation, he admitted that when the tax was imposed, it was with the hope that it might form a part of the permanent fiscal system; but that hope was fallacious, because it has become plain that it was idle to be a bone of contention between great opposed political forces. The nature of the taxes imposed in any country must depend, not on abstract arguments, but on the tastes, the habits, the history, and the prejudices of the community. There were evidently many protectionists in the deputation, and he would remind them that they could not revert to protection silently, and, as it were, by accident, without a deliberate endorsement by the people at large of so great a change. He would not assert that the existing fiscal system was necessarily permanent; it might conceivably be necessary for this country to resort to measures of retaliation for the assaults of countries living under different fiscal conditions. Mr. Balfour concluded his speech with these words:—

The Duke of Rutland indicated that he rather regretted that this tax had been remitted because, had it been retained, it might have proved an instrument for binding us in closer fiscal union with our colonies. (Hear, hear.) I will not point out that if that were done it would destroy a great deal of the benefit which millers and farmers think they derive from the tax; but I will say that I am one of those who, while quite conscious of the great difficulties which any such change would produce, feel the profoundest sympathy for it. The universal desire in this country, and, I think, in the colonies, to bind us more closely together is one which it is extremely difficult to carry out by any means; but it seems impossible at this moment to carry it out by political or constitutional means—I mean by having colonial representation on a large scale or by a federal Parliament or machinery of that kind. That may some day be possible, but I do not see my way to it now. The other method, of a fiscal union, is difficult; but if it were possible, I should look forward to such a consummation with unfeigned pleasure. (Cheers.) If that were done, a trifling duty upon food imports might be part of the general system. But a movement of that kind must come, believe me, not from the representatives of one industry or of two industries—it must come from the heart and the conscience and the intellect of the great body and mass of the people. When it so comes, then indeed the tax will be based upon a security which nothing can shake. But until it comes I believe it to be wise with regard to this tax or any other to hope that we can make it a permanent part of our fiscal system—a tax which revives all these old controversies, which is attached to no new policy beloved of the people at large, and which, being thus the battledore and shuttlecock of the two opposing parties, is singularly ill-fitted to be part of that permanent armoury which every Chancellor of the Exchequer will be glad to have at his command, to carry out the high functions entrusted to him. I am aware that you differ from me with respect to many of the positions I have laid down; but I would earnestly ask you at your leisure to consider the purely argumentative statement of the case which I have laid before you; and I think that those who give it their impartial consideration will see that there is more force in my argument, from the national and perhaps the agricultural point of view, than many of those who are here may at present be disposed to believe. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chaplin, in thanking Mr. Balfour for his kindness in receiving the deputation, desired to state that no question of protection had ever entered into the minds of those who had taken part in it.

A WOULD-BE PRINCE.

FIT FOR THE ANDAMANS.

WE hear, says the "Mandalay Herald," that the authorities at Kyouksé had received information from the Minzyan authorities that a gang of men headed by a Prince was making towards Myittha and Kyouksé to set fire to these places and to create a disturbance. The Deputy Commissioner of Kyouksé, ever alive to any emergency, formed some searching parties to go after the gang, when one of the parties on meeting a gang of dacoits was informed by them that a party of men had gone towards the direction of Myittha and Kyouksé. This gang they followed, when arriving at a kyoung the search party upon inquiry was informed by a phoongyee that a gang of men had visited his kyoung and had borrowed and taken away from the same a gold umbrella, an emblem of royalty, and had proceeded northwards. The search party on following the track of the gang received information that the Bonvin phoongyee had been tattooed some time before by a person who had put himself as the Rondahrazah Prince, so that he would be invulnerable to gun shot and other wounds. On receiving this information, the party proceeded to the residence of the Bonvin phoongyee whom they arrested, and on his informing that he knew the whereabouts of the Prince, he was asked to show where this was and the search party was led by him to Moejoedwin which is on the borders of the Myittha and Ava Subdivisions, but here no trace of the Prince and Boudarazah was to be found. However further enquiries and a strict watch are being made and kept. Our contemporary hopes such pretenders as the Boddarazah Minthe will have short shrift. The Andamans would be a fitting place for them not only because he is a Pretender Prince, whose aim is to create a disturbance, but because it will save the lives and liberty of many Burmans who appear to be such arrant asses as to believe anything that may be said.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern			
Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	9	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadry, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	11	6	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	8	8	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	5	7
G Mahim and Worli	7	9	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	43	40	101
Total plague deaths to date	281,670	113,371	
Same date last year	18	21	109

AN accomplished little lemur, known as the Mboli Galago, of which an example has just been placed in the monkey-house at the Zoo, can leap from branch to branch with such long leaps that it has been mistaken for a bat. On the ground it clears many feet at a bound, after the fashion of a kangaroo. It is further said to possess the power of facial expression owned by its immediate relatives the monkey tribe, and can grimace with the best of them.

MR. WILLIE EDOUIN, believing that the blind will welcome a change from modern musical comedy to an earlier form of comic opera—that is proceeding, as he says, that the comic opera is really comic—will produce on June 8, at the Shaftesbury Theatre, "Amoreis" (Cuves Reserved), a three-act comic opera, in three acts, by Basil Hood, with music by Gaston Serpette, with lyrics by Harriet Boyd Jones. Mr. Edouin will himself appear in the principal comedy part, and he will be supported by Miss May Edouin, Miss Stella Gascoigne, Mr. Roland Cunningham, Mr. Eric Thorne, and a full company and chorus.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 22.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS NOT BLISS.

THE heartiest laughs we enjoy arise from circumstances over which the actors in the moment's comedy have no control. Young Roosevelt, of whose escapeade in throwing water over a sleeping guest at White House we have just been told, has given the world a broader smile than any premeditated wit of his excellent father, the President, has ever aroused. The drowsy diplomat who was doused by the President's son would have sufficient experience of the world's affairs to know that worse accidents have happened at sea and in the palaces of republics and kingdoms. It is not so very long ago that the privacy of the German Emperor and Empress was invaded at midnight by a couple of blundering firemen, who, alarmed by a suggestion of fire, tumbled into the sleeping apartment of their Majesties, forgetting that from dangers common to the rest of mankind the Kaiser William is immune.

BLACK MAGIC.

But the German Empress must by this time have learned that it is the unexpected that will happen. If one story bearing on this point be true, she gives evidence of having well mastered the lesson. A chimey-sweeper engaged upon one of the chimneys of the Imperial Palace at Potsdam, had the misfortune to pitch head-foremost down the flue, and to alight in the grate of the private apartment of the Empress. Instead of being instantly spitted upon the spot by a hastily summoned guard, the son of soot was bidden by the Empress to remain where he was, in order that she might bring her children to see him in his ludicrous position.

THE INDISCRETION OF A MARQUESS.

There is a story which Sir Edward Malet recalls of a situation hardly equalled in fiction. A certain cardinal at an evening party, when pressed by an admiring circle of ladies to say whether he had ever received any startling confessions, replied that the first person who had come to him after he had taken orders desired absolution for a murder which he confessed to having committed. A gentle shudder ran through the frames of the audience. This was turned to consternation when, ten minutes later, an elderly marquess entered the apartment, and eagerly claimed acquaintance with the cardinal. But I see your Eminence does not remember me, he said. You will do so when I remind you that I was the first person who confessed to you after you entered the service of the Church ?

TOO MANY DANIELS.

We are all familiar with the particulars of the dilemma in which the Duke of Devonshire found himself when, as he was in the midst of an address to the executive body of the Liberalist Unionists at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in walked Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. John Morley. For a moment most interesting possibilities presented themselves. But there was not time for the might-have-beens to develop. Who were the lions and who were the Daniels of the party was not decided. It was a position from which the intruders could easily withdraw. In that particular it differed from that in which another member of Parliament found himself in attempting to oblige a friend. The latter wrote from his shooting-box, asking the friend at St. Stephen's to go through his locker and tear up the contents. The man on the spot followed out his instructions, and was surprised to find that the contents dealt mainly with military matters. The owner of the locker was decidedly not a military man. Just as the iconoclast had completed his task someone approached him with the direful intelligence that the documents he had so enthusiastically destroyed were the carefully-prepared notes of a military member into whose locker he had broken by mistake.

LOST, AN OPEN SESAME.

Mr. Ritchie escapes the charge generally brought against his countrymen, so he is able to appreciate the humour of a predicament in which he found himself this year when, in declaring the Stanley Hall at South Norwood open, the conditions gave him the lie direct. The nicely-laid plans of a committee of arrangements had been upset by an oversight. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer inserted the key which was to fling wide the portals there was no response. The lock would not answer the pressure of the key. Too late it was discovered that the Chancellor could not perform his primary function in the manner arranged. Some too anxious officer had turned the key on the wrong side of the door.

WORK FOR THE WIZARDS.

The hour brings the man. There has been another great robbery of jewels. Simultaneously Sherlock Holmes has sprung into existence again. Work for the like of this indestructible gentleman is always waiting. The snapper-up of much-considered trifles is always with us, although not all of his depredations are reported in the papers. The jewel-thief may work in a mysterious way his wonders to perform, but he is generally fully employed. With embarrassing impartiality he visits all sorts and conditions of men—and women, granted only that they have jewellery sufficient to reward his ingenious efforts. The recent history of crime includes thefts of treasure from one of our own Royal Dukes, from the Grand Duke Vladimir, from the Crown Prince of Sweden, from the Crown Princess of Denmark, from Dukes and Duchesses, from actresses and millionaires and millionairesses innumerable.

THE JEWELS OF A DUCHESS.

The Dowager-Duchess of Sutherland has had a painful experience of the ways of the treasure-snatcher. While she and her husband, Sir Albert Rollit, were awaiting their train at the Gare du Nord in Paris, the momentary slackness of her maid offered an opportunity which a man who came to be known in the Courts as Harry the Valet was not slow to accept. He snatched the jewel case, made off with it to his rooms, and such articles as he deemed most easily disposable, he smashed with the heel of his boot. The bulk of those left undamaged came to adorn the person of a young woman through whose instrumentality he was eventually brought to trial.

SEALED SECRETS

If one could put a tongue into a famous gem, what stories it could tell of crimes attempted and committed for its possession, of misery caused, and delirium of delight experienced. Fanny Kemble, when in America, was persecuted by the attention of a maniac. When finally rejected by her, he flung a package upon the table, exclaiming, Well, at least take this, and disappeared. The parcel proved to contain a very beautiful jewel. The actress was not long permitted to retain it. She saw no more of her persecutor, but did not remain under any sense of obligation to him. The gem was stolen from her before she quitted the United States. She forgot all about it in the course of the years that followed. A very long time afterwards she was in Italy. A pedlar displayed the contents of his pack before her at Sorrento. There lay the long-lost jewel. Through whose hands it had passed there was nothing to show.

AN ARMY'S TREASURY.

The true story of the wandering of the famous Pitt diamond would be a not inconsiderable history of the France in which it circulated. Carried off from the Garde-Meuble during the massacres in 1792, it served as pledge for money advanced to equip cavalry for the Italian army two years after it had been stolen, as it did again a couple of years later, and came to be the chief jewel in the pommel of the wonderful sword which Napoleon wore at his coronation. Less romantic, but passing strange, were the adventures of a precious pin which Colonel Meysey-Thompson wore as the gift of a friend in Spain. It was stolen from him at Seville, and he had to fight the contention that he himself was the thief of his own property. The British Consul had to interfere for its recovery even after he had proved that the real thief was the culprit. It was lost on a wide open moor in England, recovered, and appeared again in a kitchen-garden, and finally lay for two hours between the train-lines of a York thoroughfare, where its owner himself casually found it.

THE UNEXPECTED.

The singular loss and recovery of the Duchess of Buccleuch's bracelet is fresh in the minds of all. It had become attached to a lady's dress at the Coronation, was folded away with the garment, and not seen until the unconscious finder had been away for a holiday and had the robe out again. That, however, is commonplace compared with the experience of a Sussex clergyman. ring which was an heirloom in his family was stolen from his keeping. Nothing was heard of it for eighteen years. Then it turned up inside a glove at a bazaar in New Zealand promoted by a relative of the original owner. It had passed from hand to hand and finally been left in one of the fingers of the glove which had been sent in to be sold.

—OFTEN HAPPENS.

Sir Claude de Crespigny, while on the Continent during the Franco-Prussian War, lost his luggage. It came back to him at the conclusion of the war During its travels to and fro, it must have been opened and examined a thousand times. Not a thing was missing, not an item damaged. A flask of cordial had been left untasted. It is only courteous to imagine that honesty rather than luck brought back his property to the worthy baronet. The blending of the remarkable with the commendable was not less conspicuous in the manner in which an Australian lady recovered her property, last year. She lost a satchel containing all her money on the top of a London bus. The person who succeeded her in the seat found the purse, and by looking at the visiting cards which it contained, discovered that the owner was her near neighbour in Melbourne.

THE COST WINNING ELECTIONS.

"£50,000 to win the next election," cries an enthusiastic contemporary. It is not enough. We have lived through the days when a seat in the house of Commons was sold for six thousand pounds, and it is in ancient history that we read of an election breakfast costing £750; but the time has not yet come when Parliament can be entered save by a golden way. There was an election in the City last year which cost an unsuccessful candidate fourpence, and the annals of Parliament tell of member whose election cost him only eighteenpence. But such things belong to the curiosities of electioneering, and the truth is that a thousand pounds changes hands for every M.P. in the House of Commons, and that a General Election has often cost more than a military campaign.

THE 7th of June is the date fixed for a ceremonial reminiscent of the Franco-German war. On that day the 72nd Infantry Regiment will unveil at Rezonville a monument to those of the "72nd" who fell in the battles around Metz. After the ceremony has taken place the men now serving in the regiment will be led over the various scenes of struggle where their comrades-in-arms of a generation ago fought and fell.

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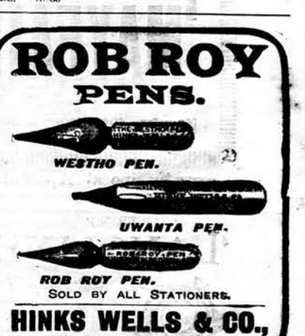

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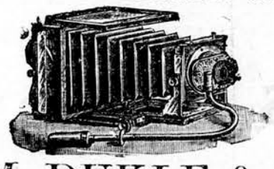

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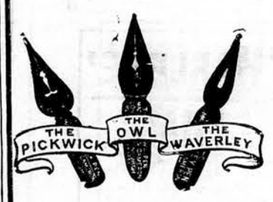

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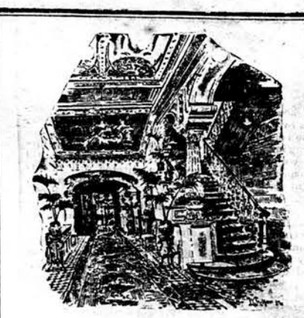

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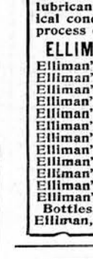

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